

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## SOUTH AMERICA MAY GET 1,000,000 RUSSIAN EXILES

Securing of Homes and Work for Refugees Is Objective of League Mission

## FARM WORKERS IN THE MAJORITY

Countries With Vast Territories to Cultivate, Brazil and Argentina, Said to Be Best

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LISBON (via mail to London) Jan. 26—New homes and employment in South America for 1,000,000 "Russian refugees" is the objective of the mission from the League of Nations, now here en route to that country. Mr. Childs, who is an Englishman, represented the League at Constantinople, collaborating with Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, explorer and humanitarian, in the relief of destitute homeless Christians.

## CODE OF LAWS FOR AVIATION ERA ADVISED

### Department of Commerce Board and Engineering Council File Report

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—An era of air transportation equaling those of the automotive industry and the radio will be developed as soon as the Federal Government gives adequate support in the way of air facilities. J. Walter Drake, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, asserted in making public the complete and final report of the joint committee of the Department of Commerce and the American Engineering Council—and this can be accomplished without subsidy.

The advent of aircraft, one of the outstanding mechanical heritages of the war, introduces a new and significant factor in commercial relations. Mr. Drake points out. It was in recognition of the opportunities which this presented that the joint committee was formed to study the comprehensive aspects of the economic effects of world aviation and to recommend measures necessary to the problem to take people from one point to another inland, exhausted by war.

"The International Labor Department thereupon decided to try to find a haven and work for the refugees in South America on the vast areas of uncultivated land. M. Thomas, yesterday, took the first step toward furthering this plan, and I am going to try to make good the seed then sown to bring forth fruit. I have great hopes for success in my efforts. The South Americans are generous humanitarians."

**Mission Not Political**

"My mission is not political, but social. I am going to plead the cause of the homeless. I know there are difficulties, but I count upon the traditional hospitality of the South Americans. The refugees will not interfere with other emigration currents; they will have a stable and permanent home that ordinary citizens cannot have, and this will bring advantages to the economic order to the countries that receive them. Countries possessing vast territories are naturally preferable for the purpose, especially Brazil, the Argentine and others where there is land to cultivate."

"The majority of the refugees are agricultural workers, but there are also a large number of common laborers and artisans and a plentiful sprinkling of professors, lawyers, state officials and officers."

The mission to South America, Mr. Childs said, may last two years. He intends concentrating the services of the International Labor Department in the Argentine, Chile, Uruguay and Paraguay, and to reside most of the time in Buenos Aires. Senator Souza, Brazilian member of the mission, will have his headquarters in Rio de Janeiro. Mr. Childs recalled that it took nearly three years to remove from Constantinople 30,000 refugees and cost £100,000.

## WEST-POCKET RADIO CRYSTAL OF FUTURE

Nikola Tesla Predicts Visual-  
ization of Events

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—Application of radio principles will enable people, by carrying a small instrument in their pockets, to see distant events like the sorcerers of the magic crystal of fairy tales and legends, Nikola Tesla, electrical inventor predicts. Mr. Tesla, who on several occasions has tried to communicate with the planet Mars, makes his predictions in an interview published in the current issue of Collier's Weekly.

"We shall be able to witness the inauguration of a President, the playing of a World's Series game, the havoc of an earthquake or a battle just as though we were present," Mr. Tesla said.

"Perhaps the most valuable application of wireless energy will be the propulsion of flying machines subject to radio control. International boundaries will be largely obliterated and a great step will be made toward unification and harmonious existence of the nations."

## HAWS APPOINTMENT SANCTION WITHHELD

The Massachusetts Civil Service Commission today refused to confirm the appointment of John T. Haws as fire commissioner of the city of Boston. As is the custom, no explanation of the action of the commission, however, approved Charles P. Morton as park commissioner.

## Railway Labor Bill Alteration Opposed

By the Associated Press  
Cleveland, O., Jan. 26  
Opposition to amendment of the proposed railway labor bill and the employers' liability act was voted unanimously here by representatives of 20 railway and marine organizations. It also was decided to refer to the membership of the organizations the proposed federal workmen's compensation act.

Unless the Watson-Parker bill, which provides for the abolition of the Railway Labor Board and the appointment by the President of a mediation board, is passed by Congress as submitted, the railway labor organizations will contest it, D. B. Robertson, chairman of the Association of Chief Executives of Railroad Labor Organizations, announced.

## Engineering and Power Show at Chicago Sets High Record

### Exhibits of 175 Manufacturers Illustrate Latest Equipment Designed to Lessen Labor

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Jan. 26—Men who study constantly new ways to lessen physical toll by use of water, steam, gases, oil, air and other elements are meeting here this week with those who put into practice these ideas by inventing and supplying the world with all manner of ingenious equipment that saves time and labor, provides warmth and light and moves the wheels of industry.

The occasion is the first annual Mid-Western Engineering and Power Exposition, of which J. D. Cunningham, president of the Mid-Western Power Conference, is chief of the mission from the League of Nations, now here en route to that country. Mr. Childs, who is an Englishman, represented the League at Constantinople, collaborating with Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, explorer and humanitarian, in the relief of destitute homeless Christians.

"My mission to South America," explained Mr. Childs to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "aims at taking up the threads of conversations initiated by the French sociologist, Albert Thomas, as to the placing of 1,500,000 of these refugees who are now in Europe. The situation constitutes a serious economic and industrial problem. France has received over 400,000 of these exiles, but it is still necessary to find work and homes for the remainder."

## Haven for Refugees

Mr. Childs said: "The majority of the emigrants are Russians, but the exiles include many Bulgarians, Hungarians, and Greeks. The exodus from Russia followed the defeat and routing of the so-called 'white armies' of Denekin, Wrangel, and Koltchak, the care of refugees falling upon neighboring nations. Then the Nazis came to the rescue under the flags of the Red Cross, food and housing were given the multitudes. Later the League of Nations sought to distribute the exiles throughout western Europe, but it was recognized as a poor solution of the problem to take people from one point to another inland, exhausted by war."

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## Is Woman's Place in the Home or in Public Life?

This all-important question is answered by Mrs. Charles Summer Bird, known widely as a woman who has

## Made a Success in Both

Tomorrow's  
MONITOR  
PAGE ONE

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—A meeting of the Senate Elections and Privileges Committee has just been held to consider the report of its subcommittee on its findings in the election contest between Smith W. Brookhart (R.), Senator from Iowa, and Daniel P. Steck.

According to the recent figures made public by the Senate committee several weeks ago, Mr. Steck, Democratic candidate, had a majority of the ballots cast. Mr. Brookhart asserted that the ballots had been tampered with since the original count upon which he was certified as the Senator-elect. Whatever the decision of the committee, a sharp contest on the floor of the Senate is expected.

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## CHICAGO MOVES TO TEACH TRUTH IN ADVERTISING

**Business Bureau Would Correct Unscrupulous Trade Practices and Frauds**

*Special from Monitor Bureau*  
CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Establishment of a Better Business Bureau in Chicago is projected to increase public confidence in advertising, to detect, expose and correct unscrupulous or irresponsible advertising and merchandising, to eliminate fraud and deceit, to spread truth in advertising, and to teach that unfair trade practices do not pay.

A committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce, of which Frank E. Mitchell, executive-secretary of the association, is chairman, is now considering ways and means of operating such a bureau. Others on this committee are Homer J. Buckley, chairman of the executive board of the association's advertising council; W. Edward Buchanan, Cornelius Lynde, and Edward P. Welles. This group has named a subcommittee charged with working out a suggested form of organization and operation for the proposed bureau.

Progress is being made in their plans, and a recommendation to the association is expected soon. Already several prominent merchants have offered to subscribe for establishment and operation of this service which is accomplishing noticeable results in promoting truth in advertising and honest merchandising and salesmanship through 45 Better Business Bureaus in large cities of the United States.

As a builder of confidence in advertising and a medium through which the purchaser may obtain redress if misrepresentation has been practiced, the Better Business Bureau would be performing a public service that is not now rendered here by any group, it is pointed out.

The Chicago Association of Commerce has for several years operated the Advertisers' and Investors' Protective Association, an agency which serves without charge investors, manufacturers and patrons, and which is partially financed by broker members and by public subscription. This bureau, however, has a restricted activity, while the proposed Better Business Bureau would have a merchandising division to serve shoppers and store owners.

## LIBERAL JOINS CONSERVATIVES

(Continued from Page 1)

It means also that the Liberals are moving toward Labor and the nationalization schemes for which Labor stands. The presence of such men as Sir Alfred Mond in the Liberal Party stood in the way of this movement. Now he has gone, the way is cleared for the beginning of a new alignment, where Socialism and capitalism will stand opposed to one another with little in the way of intermission or truce between them. The last election showed that Great Britain is still unprepared for Socialism. Sir Alfred Mond's move means, therefore, that the prospects for a long spell of power for the Conservatives has materially increased.

This is the Conservatives' view. The Liberals regard the matter differently. Mr. Lloyd George says in the press that the reason for Sir Alfred Mond's resignation is to be found in that part of his letter to Lord Oxford "where he reveals his conviction that the Liberal Party offers poor prospects for ambitious men." Like another notorious member of his race he has gone to his home place.

The Manchester Guardian says: "The loss of one doubtful leader

BILL WOULD HALVE  
FARM MOTOR FEES

The State is placing an unfair burden on the small farmers of the Commonwealth in requiring them to place an automobile license fee of \$20 on machines to which they attach slip-on bodies for the transportation of garden and other truck. Roland D. Sawyer, State Representative of Ware, told the legislative Committee on Highways today in urging favorable action on his bill whereby such automobile licensees would be required to pay only the regulation automobile permit fee of \$1.

Mr. Sawyer remarked that many farmers own Ford cars which they use but occasionally for trucking purposes. William F. Williams, Commissioner of Public Works, in opposition, saw no reason why any special sympathy should be extended the agriculturists, and he doubted whether they wanted it.

## 158,927 VISITED FORD HIGHLAND PARK PLANT

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 26.—The Ford Motor Company's Highland Park plant continues to be an attraction for visitors in Detroit. A total of 158,927 persons, representing practically every country in the world, visited the plant during 1925, the visitors' record shows. This was approximately 35,000 more than during 1924.

The River Rouge plant of the company also is growing as an attraction to people interested in manufacture on a large scale. Visitors at the Rouge plant during 1925 numbered 29,797.

## COAST GUARD MAN SPEAKS

Lieut. Harold L. Connor, aide to the commander of the eastern division, United States Coast Guard, with headquarters in the Customs House tower, will be the speaker at a dinner and meeting at Young's Hotel, given by an association of Boston business men tonight.

## CURTAINS and WINDOW SHADES

Extensive assortments. Low prices. Fifty years continuous service to the people of Providence and vicinity assures you of the utmost satisfaction and value.

## JONES' ARCADE STORES PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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## FRENCH PRESS FOR INQUIRY

Investigation Urged Into Alleged Forging of Frances in Hungary

By Special Cable

PARIS, Jan. 26.—Severe instructions have been sent to the French Minister in Hungary insisting that all measures be taken to unearth the responsibility in the affair of the wholesale manufacture of false francs for political purposes. The Minister, M. Clinchante, must energetically call for the fullest light. Admiral Horthy himself must be interrogated, if necessary, and though the Premier, Count Bethlen, refuses M. Clinchante must persist in his requests.

The turn taken by the whole inquiry is far from satisfying to the French Government, which expresses its displeasure, and the scandal appears likely to attain still greater dimensions in the international life of Europe. At the beginning Count Bethlen adopted a firm attitude, and the French were content to let him await the results of the investigation.

A representative of the Banque de France and two French commissioners were sent to Budapest to follow the proceedings. But now it is complained that the Hungarian Government is conducting itself in a manner incompatible with friendly relations.

The affair has been surrounded with profound mystery. Nobody knows how the inquiry is directed. Certainly there are no fresh revelations and no further complications have been discovered. The French have a definite impression that the Hungarian authorities are endeavoring to limit their action to cover up the secret, to allow the matter to be lost in the brushwood of procedure. Particularly it is objected that French representatives are completely excluded from the inquiry which appears to indicate that something is concealed, that Hungary is not prepared to allow France to obtain directly the elements of judgment.

For these reasons Aristide Briand, the Premier, called a vigorous note to be sent to Budapest and is apparently determined to permit no covering up. The political and diplomatic plot behind the counterfeiting cannot now be questioned.

French agents even consider that the fabrication of false billets was governmental action. It was a sort of vengeance against the Trianon treaty.

## MOTOR PRODUCTION HIGHEST IN 1925

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—Production of passenger automobiles in the United States and Canada for

## World News in Brief

New York (AP)—The steamer American Trader has made record for a strictly cargo vessel from New York to Plymouth, England, in 11 days, 17 minutes, according to J. B. Mull, vice-president of the American Merchant Lines, which operates the Shipping Board service between New York, Plymouth and London. The trader, which had 3656 bags of American mail aboard, sailed from New York Jan. 14.

Ashland, Ore. (Special)—No foreclosures during a period of eight years' business in Klamath County is the record of the Federal Land Bank of Spokane. Loans to the amount of \$600,000 have been made in this county.

Washington (AP)—A unanimous favorable report on the nomination of Harry B. Anderson as federal judge of the western Tennessee district has been agreed upon by the Senate judiciary subcommittee, which investigated charges against him.

New York (AP)—Thomas W. Lamont of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. was elected president of the Italy-America Society at its annual meeting. Other officers elected were Franklin K. Brown and Guy Lowell, vice-presidents; Henry Bruchell, secretary; Francis D. Barton, treasurer. Among the members of the new executive committee will be Chester Aldrich, George F. Baker, Paul D. Gervais, Clarence Dillon, Otto H. Kahn and Henry Rogers Winthrop.

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## FRENCH DEBATE SALES TAX PLAN

Briand Announces That He Does Not Intend to Pose Vote of Confidence

By Special Cable

PARIS, Jan. 26—Today, after a week's procrastination, the financial issue came sufficiently to a head to be placed publicly before the Chamber. The great debate began in the most obscure conditions. Nobody knows when it will end, for with 28 speakers already inscribed there are 100 amendments proposed, and Aristide Briand has announced that he does not intend to pose a question of confidence. Thus the Chamber is left to flounder without a strong lead. It is actually discussing the text elaborated by the Finance Commission.

The Government project is not before it. This is a curious reversal of rôle. The commission exists not to take the legislative initiative but to examine and report upon bills submitted by the Government. In some quarters the proceeding is regarded as of doubtful regularity.

Paul Doumer drew up a finance bill which included a sales tax. The commission set it aside and substituted the cartelist plan. M. Briand's tactics are to let the commission exhaust itself in defending a plan which will probably not pass, and then to impose the Government's proposals on Parliament.

In any case, M. Doumer means to maintain his sales tax. If possible a fight will be fought on point of order. It is a hazardous venture. The smallest prediction for the contending sides are fairly equally divided theoretically, and in practice groups may turn in this direction or that.

M. Briand, in declining to take a positive stand at the beginning of the debate, gives an impression of indifference but in reality he is probably waiting for a favorable moment to intervene decisively.

## GREEKS' OBJECTIONS TO LOAN SUBSIDY

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Jan. 26.—The sudden revelation of the Government's forced loan of £3,500,000 announced yesterday produced a violent reaction, as the Government had so far persistently denied its possibility, but now the initial unfavorable impression is gradually subsiding, owing to the detailed explanations published by the press, which point out its wholesome effect in promoting national and personal salvation.

The Spanish Minister entered a protest demanding that Spanish nationals be exempted, as they were from the 1922 forced loan, but his request was refused.

## ELEMENTARY-SCHOOLS IN TELAVIV ARE FREE

By Special Cable

JERUSALEM, Jan. 26—Free tuition in the elementary schools and kindergartens at Telaviv has commenced in accordance with a decision of the Town Council, whereupon the mayor, Mr. Dizengoff, resigned, asserting that the municipality was unable to assume the burden of the additional \$100,000 involved.

At the request of the municipality, the Zionist executive instructed the schools to discontinue collecting fees for children under 10 years of age. The maintenance of the schools, the Zionist executive contributing the balance. The Christian Science Monitor representative understands that free elementary education, which was a Labor victory, will be followed soon by compulsory education of minors in all Jewish districts.

## AKALIS WILL WORK UNDER GURDWARA ACT

By Special Cable

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.—Twenty leading Akalis have now given an understanding that they will work under the Gurdwara Act, passed last July, concerning the administration of the Sikh shrines and that they will abstain from opposition. The

## HAWAIIAN TRAVEL GUIDE

HONOLULU, Jan. 26 (AP)—The Hawaiian tourist bureau has adopted a budget of \$1,000,000, the expenditure of which is to be spread over four years to advertise Hawaii. The bureau has decided to participate in the all-Pacific coast joint advertising campaign to stimulate travel westward. The tourist travel to the islands increased in 1925 by 20 per cent over the previous year.

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Ending January 30th

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occasion is regarded as a great personal triumph for Sir Malcolm Hailey and the Government which has done its best to conciliate genuine grievances while maintaining law and order.

Originally a small matter, it gradually changed into a determined contest between the Government and a violent, revolutionary element which exercised a reign of terror in parts of the Punjab and taxed Government resources to the utmost.

## HEARINGS DUE ON MANY BILLS

Seventy Measures Before 14 Committees to Be Heard Tomorrow

Hearings on 70 bills and petitions before 14 committees is scheduled for the Massachusetts Legislature tomorrow, the most extensive docket of committee work thus far in the 1926 session.

The committee on rules, insurance and judiciary have important measures scheduled to come before them, and the big list of measures due to be discussed is another indication of the celerity with which this year's Legislature is conducting its business. Predictions of an early adjournment continue.

The Committee on Rules first meeting of the session at 3 p.m., and will consider first those sections of Governor Fuller's message which relate to the appointment of an unpaid commission to consider the question of repealing unnecessary laws. They will also discuss the Governor's recommendations in regard to members of the Legislature acting as counsel. Several petitions regarding the status and classification of state employees will be heard, and it is probable that counsel for the Commonwealth Service Association will plead their case before the committee.

The Committee on Rules will also hear the petition of Francis X. Coyne and Thomas F. Donovan, representatives from Boston, seeking the appointment of a joint special committee to investigate the business affiliations and connections, if any, of the chairman of the Commission on the Necessaries of Life, with any public service engaged in business in the Commonwealth.

The committee will also investigate a plan of consolidation for Greater Boston.

The Committee on Constitutional Law will hear the petition of John W. McCormack, Senator from South Boston, asking for a memorial to the federal Congress in favor of modification of the Volstead Law. Another memorial is asked on the petition of Joseph LaFontaine, calling for federal control of antrachite mines. A petition by Martin Hayes, representative from Boston, calls for an amendment of the Constitution permitting the General Court to provide for the appointment or election of the Attorney-General.

The joint committee on the judiciary will hear the Governor's recommendations, and will also consider recommendations sent it by the Boston Bar Association.

Committees on legal affairs, and Metropolitan affairs, will hear several important bills, and minor committees have scheduled a considerable grist of work.

**PRESIDENT RESUMES PARTY BREAKFASTS**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—President Coolidge has resumed the practice of having congressional leaders as his breakfast guests, entertaining Nicholas Longworth, Speaker of the House; John Q. Tilson, the Republican House leader, and 10 other House Republicans. Those who attended the breakfast said it was merely a get-together affair.

In addition to the Speaker and Mr. Tilson, the President's guests were Martin B. Madden, chairman of the Appropriations Committee; William R. Green, chairman of the Ways and

Means Committee; James S. Parker, chairman of the Commerce Committee; Nicholas J. Sinnott, chairman of the Public Lands Committee, and Walter W. Magee (R.), Representative from New York; George P. Darrow (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania; Walter H. Newton (R.), Representative from Minnesota; Edward E. Denison (R.), Representative from Illinois; Elbert T. Readway (R.), Representative from Massachusetts; and Willis C. Hawley (R.), Representative from Oregon.

Everett Sanders, secretary to the President, also was present.

## CONFISCATION BILL ADOPTED IN ITALY

ROME, Jan. 26 (AP)—The Italian Senate adopted the measure recently approved by the Chamber, empowering the Government to punish, by deprivation of citizenship and confiscation of property, voluntary expatriates acting against the interests of the Nation.

The Marchese Filippo Crispolti, supporting the bill, urged the Government to use justice and moderation in its application, respecting statutory prerogatives and declaring it non-retroactive. The reporter of the bill, Roberto de Vito, replied that it was not the Government's intention to use the law as a measure of persecution, but to apply it with prudence and moderation. He pointed out that the Chamber and Senate remained the final judges as to whether the measure would be applied against their members.

**"Cushing's Survey," Authority**

Authority for this hitherto unrevealed piece of strike history is "Cushing's Survey," a bulletin of "inside" news in the coal world, published by George H. Cushing of Washington. More than a month ago Mr. Cushing informed his clientele that there would be no anthracite strike. He has now amplified and explained that statement in a communication, which details how President Coolidge interfered in what Washington considered the miners' ulterior motives on the part of the miners.

This is the account published by "Cushing's Survey":

"On Nov. 21, 1925, John L. Lewis wrote to President Coolidge a letter which concluded thus: 'If it should occur that the Federal Government is not disposed to intervene for the protection of a meritorious wage agreement, might the mine workers believe that their own efforts in that direction may be considered as justified?'

"Upon receipt of that letter, the President sent James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, to see Mr. Lewis at Philadelphia, and to tell the latter what he was going to get a response to his letter. Mr. Davis explained that the nature of the strike would depend on what Mr. Lewis meant by the sentence just quoted. If that sentence meant anything, it seemed to mean—a bituminous strike—the reply of the President, Mr. Davis said, would be confined to a single sentence, namely, that 'No man in this country is greater than the Government.'

**The Meaning Made Clear**

"That meant, it was explained to Lewis, that the whole power of the Government would be used to protect the people against an assault by the United Mine Workers of America. Mr. Lewis capitulated. He sent word to the President that there would be no bituminous strike.

"The meaning is being moved by Pundit Motilal Nehru and omits all mention of retaliation, demands a round table conference and also a deputation to protest to London to move the disallowance of the Class Areas bill if passed.

## WORLD COURT TO CONVENE ON FEB. 2

By Special Cable

THE HAGUE, Jan. 26.—The World Court convenes in extraordinary session Feb. 2 for a decision on the merits of the German-Polish case regarding certain German interests in Polish Galicia for which the Court gave last year a preliminary decision upholding its competence.

The counsel for Germany will be Prof. Erich Kaufmann; for Poland, Professor Mrosowski, president of the Supreme Court of Warsaw; Mr. Sobolowski, a member of the Reparation Commission, and Dr. Limburg, a Dutch lawyer.

**ALL INDIAN PARTIES AGREE ON FORMULA**

By Special Cable

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26—After yesterday's Legislative Assembly, Sir Darcy Lindsay, Pundit Motilal Nehru, Lalaji Rajah Rai and Mahomed Ali Jinnah representing all parties in the House unanimously decided on a common formula to be passed on Thursday regarding a bill now under consideration in South Africa regarding the segregation and other disabilities for Indian residents.

The bill is being moved by Pundit Motilal Nehru and omits all mention of retaliation, demands a round table conference and also a deputation to protest to London to move the disallowance of the Class Areas bill if passed.

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## Skill of Ukrainian Peasantry Displayed in Their Handicraft

**Shop Opened in Boston by Mrs. Jacob Makohin Introduces Marvelous Examples of Their Work in Embroidery, Hand-Woven Linens, and Other Things**

Observing in the course of her recent travels in the Ukraine that nothing could be of such service to its peasantry as an opportunity to restore their self-respect and share in the world's progress by means of a re-established economic independence, Mrs. Jacob Makohin, whose home is here, determined that, upon her return to the United States, there should be a center for the distribution of Ukrainian arts and crafts in Boston.

Duties on embroidered linens both of modern make and such examples of older embroidery done by a past generation were exorbitant, but, even taking that into consideration, Mrs. Makohin knew that with the levi of the Ukraine standing at an approximate value of 20 cents and with the exchange giving 200 for the United States dollar, there was opportunity to realize, without attaching prohibitive prices, a profit which would establish the United States not only as an outlet for the work of the peasants, but as incentive to them to send here records of their art forms and the skill of their traditional handicraft.

### Utility in Foreground

In talking today with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor of her development of this new opportunity to bring the marvelous work of the Ukrainian peasant here, Mrs. Makohin said that she had, at the outset, made it a point never to bring over luxuries or textiles made cheaply and hurriedly for show rather than for utility.

"Towels, say, one for the traditional household, stand among the Ukrainian is about four yards long, which needs years of experience to handle with dexterity, household linens made of handwoven linens and embroidered as sometimes I think only the peasants of those neighborhoods know, really, how to embroider, are economical utilities for women in the United States.

"We think nothing of paying \$2 for a domestic linen towel with a scrap of mediocre embroidery on it, yet I found that I could bring these exquisite products of the genius of

a peasantry all the way from those distant countries and sell it for the same price, giving the peasants not only a profit but giving them the knowledge that that which they hold dear, their artistic standard, was thus given opportunity for observation among folk across the seas."

"They are intensely proud of their work. They are racially a proud people. Perhaps that is the secret that underlies the Ukraine having been passed by in the measures which have been taken to restore such countries to rightful independence.

### Domination of Russia

"Ukrainians have suffered domination by Soviet Russia rather than make an arbitrary stand for independence. Soviet Russia dominates them, yes, but Soviet Russia is not interested in their progress and hence they are at a pathetic standstill, they who have so much to give the world, so much that could be turned to the task of their own restoration.

"I feel that this introduction of their work in the United States, which I shall broaden to include other cities as soon as may be, is a step in the direction of helping them to a new opportunity to prove themselves."

At the shop in Newbury Street where Mrs. Makohin maintains her exhibition and collection of linens and embroideries for sale she has gathered in the bond of an unselfish desire to speed the re-establishment of this worthy folk a group of Boston young women who are serving voluntarily as sales-force. About the walls are exhibition pieces of historic value.

There is an exceptionally characteristic portrait of a young Ukrainian peasant girl by the young painter who teaches the children in school rather than paint many pictures to be sold... There are, strewn about the floor, ancient rugs woven in the uplands and fastnesses of the hills, and that have mellowed and become rich with age.

And by degrees Mrs. Makohin will build the work which is to aid in restoring the fortunes of people to

Music in Boston

## Opera Season Opens With "Andrea Chénier"

The Chicago Civic Opera Company began a two-weeks' season last night at the Boston Opera House. The opera was Giordano's "Andrea Chénier" and the principal members of the cast:

Giordano.....Charles Marshall Gerard.....Cesare Formichi Madeline.....Claudia Muzio Mathieu.....Vittorio Trevisan Incroyable.....John Mojica Guglio Polacco, conductor.

Seldom has an opera season opened here with such musical brilliance. First of all, "Andrea Chénier" is sufficiently unfamiliar music here to what the curiosity. It is a welcome relief from "Aida" and "La Gioconda," often chosen for the opening night, and it is interesting music for its own sake. To be sure, much of it is bombastic stuff, but it is well conceived for the theater; and there are lyrical pages of great beauty which make up for the duller ones.

The story of the unfortunate poet, as told by the librettist, may not accurately follow the lines of history, but it is well suited to operatic treatment. There are moments of tense interest for all the theatregoers of the piece in general. Giordano attempts to elucidate no operatic theories, à la Wagner, nor does he hesitate to set free emotion without restraint. In true Latin fashion he shrieks, sobs, walls, or is extravagantly gay as occasion requires, without further thought or care, and when singers and orchestra enter into the mood of his music as they did last night it must be admitted that the effect is moving.

The Chicago Company in past years have given more sincere and convincing performances than that of "Andrea Chénier" last night. It was playing and singing of the music of the "verist" school, done with such conviction that it smoothed away the vulgarities of this essentially vulgar music and almost ennobled it. For once in many a day there was illusion in grand opera. The hearer forgot the inconsistencies of operatic conventions, so carefully was the opera mounted, so well regulated were the movements of singing actors and chorus. Even the clumsy and mechanical acting of Charles Marshall did not destroy the illusion, and there were moments when even he put off the time-worn conventions of the operatic tenor and became a living part of the action.

The outstanding figures of the performances were Madame Muzio and Mr. Formichi. Madame Muzio not only sang with unusual beauty of tone and phrasing, but in the third act rose to emotional heights which stamp her as an actress of remarkable power. So too with Mr. Formichi. He gave a well-balanced performance. He displayed an abundance of emotional power but was always its master. His singing was a delight to the ear. The minor roles, which are often neglected, but upon whose adequate interpretation a well-balanced operatic ensemble largely depends, were excellently executed.

Mr. Trevisan's Mathieu was as fine a bit of operatic acting as one could wish to see, and Miss Lencka in the small part of Madelon was pathetically moving.

The orchestra, under Mr. Polacco, played with precision and tonal beauty. There was never a hint of exaggeration in this highly flavored music, which lends itself so easily to such treatment. The playing was finished. It was distinguished by a fine sense of values. In short, the performance was one of the most complete and convincing which the Chicagoans have so far given here, and augurs well for the artistic success of the season.

S. M.

### Symphony Concert

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, last night in Symphony Hall presented the second of this season's series of Monday evening concerts. Jesus Sanromá, pianist, was the assisting soloist. The program:

Gaillard: Sonata in G major (freely transcribed for small orchestra by Maximilian Steinberg). Rachmaninoff: Piano forte Concerto No. 2 in C minor. Strauss: Alpine Symphony.

Following to his orchestra after a brief midwinter vacation, Mr. Koussevitzky was greeted with enthusiasm by his audience. Even the opening night of a season of opera did not lessen the number of attendees, for, as has become the custom at all concerts of the orchestra, every seat was taken.

Fragmentary and episodic in nature, Gaillard's fragile old bits seem scarcely worth the care and pains lavished on its arrangement and performance. For Mr. Steinberg has exercised a skilled technical ability on its restoration. Likewise Mr. Koussevitzky has bestowed on this little antique the same detailed attentiveness which large and brilliant compositions call from him. But this "infinite capacity for taking pains" seems ingrained in the man's nature.

Interest in Gaillard's music may be tinged with a certain antiquarianism. Quite another extreme of feeling animates any consideration of Mr. Sanromá's performance of the Rachmaninoff Concerto. Unbelievable as it may seem, this young pianist has not yet had his head turned by the abundant praise poured on him. He continues to work. He continues to play before audiences both large and small. Most important of all, he continues to improve. Each performance shows a slight but noticeable advance over earlier appearances.

Last evening Mr. Sanromá played as if there existed for him only the music he was traversing and the leader before him. He played Rachmaninoff's music with delicacy, with fervor, with understanding, even with a touch of the "grand manner." The sophistication of sections of the concerto he stripped of artificiality. Stark, unadorned emotion poured from the tensile, the mounting climax, the sustained vibration of the concluding movement. Yet restraint came at his call many times in the course of the music. The fartherly part which Mr. Koussevitzky bestowed on the pianist's head was in tune with the enthusiastic applause.

Presumably this performance of Strauss' much discussed "Alpine Symphony" marks its disappearance, for a time at least, from this orchestra's concerts. Two recent pairs of regular concerto have set forth its ingredients. Hearing it once more, one wondered how Strauss limited his realistic imitations to a mere wind machine, a thunder machine and cowbells. For surely he might have incorporated a well-behaved yodel in the mixture.

Fortunately for the hearer, comparatively few sections of the "Alpine Symphony" lend themselves to ridicule. If this music does not achieve the effectiveness of some of Strauss' most impelling works, it does remain beautifully descriptive program music, of a realistic and daring type. But Richard Strauss knows the perverseness of the public and its opinions. How, then, did he summon the courage to risk going down in the annals of popular musical history as the composer of the "Cow-bell Symphony?"

**PUBLIC BEQUESTS MADE**  
BANGOR, Me., Jan. 26 (AP)—By the will of Mrs. Clara W. Gibson, filed here yesterday, the St. John's Episcopal Church is given \$15,000 in trust, and the Bangor Fuel Society \$10,000 in trust.

### COL. MACNIDER ASKS UNITED DRAFT PLAN

**Preparedness Urged as Way  
to Lasting Peace**

Col. Hanford Macnider, Assistant Secretary of War, in Boston on an inspection tour of the army corps area and the local industrial survey districts, strongly advocated the universal conscription bill pending in Congress, providing for the draft of all able-bodied men in case of national emergency.

Colonel Macnider, addressing the Women's Republican Club yesterday afternoon and the Chamber of Commerce in the evening, contended that military men are equally as desirous of maintaining peace as avowed pacifists, and that while adequate preparedness is urged it is sponsored only that it may lead to continued peace.

The reception at the Assistant War Secretary at the chamber was largely attended. Other speakers were Roland M. Boyden, president; Elliot Wadsworth, formerly Adjutant Secretary of the Treasury; and William S. Young, State Treasurer.

Following this occasion, Colonel Macnider and his party left last night in a special car for Springfield where he will remain today and leave tonight for Albany and other cities west.

### COMMUNITY FAIR BUYS TRACT OF LAND

CHESTER, Mass., Jan. 26 (Special)—Permanent quarters, necessitated by the steady growth of the community fair of North Chester, Chester Hill and Littleville, have been obtained by the Community Fair Association. A tract of land has been purchased on the main North Chester road and foundations have been laid out for a building to be used for exhibits of fruits, fancy work and vegetables and for dining facilities.

### MIDSHIPMEN'S CRUISE ITINERARY ARRANGED

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 26 (AP)—The Navy Department's plans for the annual midshipmen's practice cruise were made public here yesterday. The battleships Wyoming, New York, and Utah will make up the contingent, which will sail from Annapolis May 31 and arrive here June 11, to remain 10 days for tactical exercises, overhauling and refueling.

The rest of the schedule follows:

For Portland, Me., June 25-28; at New York, July 2-6; at Newport, July 9-26; at Guantanamo, Cuba, Aug. 1-21 (for target practice, overhauling and refueling); return to Annapolis Aug. 26.

### DR. KOHLER LEAVES CLARK UNIVERSITY

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 26 (AP)—Dr. Wolfgang Kohler, professor of philosophy in the University of Berlin, who has been at Clark University the past year, left Worcester today for New York, and will sail Saturday for Germany to resume his chair in the German University.

Dr. Kohler invited Dr. John P.

Nafe of Clark University to go to

Germany during the next academic

year and lecture at the University of

Berlin. It is expected that leave of

absence will be granted Dr. Nafe to meet Sat-

urday.

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1926**

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## RESALE PRICE CONTROL URGED

Connecticut Chamber Directors Vote Eleven to Ten in Advocacy

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 26 (AP)—That price-cutting nullifies to a considerable extent the results achieved by spending vast sums for advertising was maintained by Horace B. Cheney, of Cheney Brothers of South Manchester, during a debate here today before the directors of the Connecticut Chamber of Commerce on resale price control. The directors voted, 11 to 10, to have the chamber go on record as in favor of resale price control.

Mr. Cheney believed that the law of competition would prevent a manufacturer from obtaining unreasonable profits were he allowed to control resale prices for his products. He told how price cutting had forced one line of his firm's products off the market at a loss of more than \$1,000,000.

Judge Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court told me years ago that he had never seen a case so mismanaged by its proponents as that of price maintenance, and that were it to be presented to the courts on the basis of the fundamental justice involved the principle would be upheld," declared Mr. Cheney. "Although many persons think so, the courts have never yet passed on the principle of price maintenance in itself."

"In asking the Government to give them the authority to fix, maintain and enforce resale prices, manufacturers are asking the Government to do more for them than it does for its own bond issues," said Edward N. Allen of Sage, Allen & Co. of Hartford, who argued against legislation in favor of resale price control.

"Such unlimited authority with safety should be given. Furthermore, if the Government grants right, it would probably be necessary to establish a new governmental agency to make sure that the established prices were fair."

## REPUBLICAN CLUB HEARS UNITY PLEA

Vigorous Campaign Opposing Butler Candidacy Forecast

Party unity in 1926 is more necessary than ever before, members of the Republican Club of Massachusetts were told at their thirty-fifth annual meeting yesterday at Gilbert Hall, and a vigorous campaign in Massachusetts was forecast, with Democratic effort in other parts of the country contributing in an effort to prevent the re-election of William M. Butler, Senator and chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Officers of the club, in many cases re-elected, were chosen as follows:

President, Eben S. Draper, Hopedale; secretary—Slater Washburn, Worcester; treasurer, Henry Parkman Jr., Boston; vice-presidents, Charles N. Stoddard, Greenfield; T. Walter Carman, Springfield; George R. Wallace, Fitchburg; George N. Jeppson, Worcester; Harry G. Pollard, Lowell; Frederick H. Tarr, Rockport; Charles H. Hastings, Lynn; Richard D. Coelidge, Medford; Edgar W. Evans, Somerville; Joseph A. Bianco, East Boston; Mrs. Edwin S. Webster, Boston; Walter B. Grant, Boston; Mrs. Parker W. Hawins, Wellesley; Mrs. Roger Wollcott, Milton; Edmund Cote, Fall River, and Francis T. Bowles, Barnstable.

Executive committee: Charles M. Davenport, Boston; Benjamin F. Felt, Melrose; Miss Sybil H. Holmes, Brookline; Mrs. William Lowell Putnam, Boston; George A. Rich, Foxboro; George H. Ellis, Newton; Judge C. Hannigan, Winchester; Gaynor W. Morrill, Newburyport; Francis Prescott, Grafton; Henry F. Ripley, Hingham; Henry D. Rockwell, North Andover.

Electoral committee: Harcourt Arnold Jr., Boston; Rogers Dow, Boston; George A. Lyon, Boston; Sinclair Weeks, Newton; V. C. Bruce, Weymouth, Boston.

The total membership of the club, according to the report filed by Chairman Benjamin F. Felt of the executive committee, is 2282.

## MAINE PADLOCKING LAW IS ADVOCATED

PORLTAND, Me., Jan. 26 (Special)—A state padlocking law, in addition to the present injunction law, as a supplement to the federal padlocking law, and a law forbidding the possession of liquor by individuals, except under prescription, are additions to the present state prohibitory law recommended by Sheriff King F. Graham of Cumberland County. "There is but little crime not among working men and business men compared with what was formerly the case," says Sheriff Graham. "Most of the drinking that is done now is by the idle rich and the idle poor."

## CAMBRIDGE TAX RISE WOULD AID TEACHERS

Supporting the school-teachers of the city in their attempt to obtain funds for raising their salaries, the Cambridge School Committee last night voted to petition the Legislature for an addition of 50 cents to the Cambridge tax rate for school purposes, the money to be used at the discretion of the school committee.

Mrs. Jessie W. Brooks alone dissented from this action, wishing to submit the question to the taxpayers in the form of a referendum. The proposed increase to the tax rate would bring a revenue of \$80,000 a year, it is estimated.

## QUARTERMASTER TO BE GUEST

Gen. B. Frank Cheetham, recently appointed Army Quartermaster General, will be the guest of the Army and Navy Club in the Hotel Bellevue this evening. An informal reception will be held from 4 to 5 o'clock at which Col. William E. Horton, Quartermaster, First Corps Area, will present the officers of the area to the chief of the Quartermaster department.



Firchild Aerial Survey, Inc.

## Handel and Haydn Day Program Given at Store's Celebration

Courtenay Guild, Society's President, Tells Jordan Marsh Audience of Musical Boston, and Triqua Ensemble Renders Modern and Older Songs

Resuming its programs this afternoon after the Saturday-Monday intermission, the Jordan Marsh Company's recreation hall was again crowded for the Handel and Haydn Day, the annual winter celebration. Burnelle G. Hawkins, store manager, opened the program as usual, referring to the "part the Jordan Marsh Company has taken in the civic development of Boston, and introducing the speaker of the afternoon, Courtenay Guild, president of the Handel and Haydn Society. Mr. Guild spoke briefly on "Musical Boston, Old and New."

As the first great oratorio society in America, the Handel and Haydn Society has exerted a great influence not only on musical development in Boston, but in the entire United States, for more than 100 years. Mr. Guild said, the society having been organized in 1815. In 1818 it gave the first complete performance in America of Handel's "Messiah" and the following year gave the first complete performance in America of Haydn's "Creation." From then on it has given to Boston some of the greatest music in the world and has been ever ready to co-operate in giving the city the best possible in music and assist it in developing a musical consciousness of the young women of the period.

### Days of the Gibson Girl

In a window are two figures of brides; one of 1890 or thereabouts, and the other of 1926. The bride of the nineties wears a long gown of lustrous cream satin, perhaps yellowed by age. It touches the floor in front and falls in very long, full train in the back. It is heavily lined throughout. The tight-fitting bodice is small as to waist, and there are green legs—no stockings.

### Costume of Miss 1850

A program of songs was given by the Triqua Ensemble from the women's chorus of the society. It is composed of Elsie Carlson, Ethel Dyffryn, Estelle Howe, Ruth H. Littlefield, Sara F. Haines, Helen Hill, Belle Kuhns, Elizabeth L. Rose and Bernice Rich with M. Elizabeth Griffith as accompanist.

The ensemble was organized as a result of the numbers contributed by the group to the "Elijah" performance which was a part of Boston's first music week celebration in May, 1924. Winning instant recognition at that time it has since given programs successfully throughout New England. The only organization of its kind in Boston it occupies a distinct place among the musical organizations of the city.

Made up of modern as well as old music, the program included MacDonald's "To a Wild Rose," "Lift Thine Eyes," from Mendelssohn's "Elijah," a minute, and "The Fairies Festival."

The gown worn by Miss Griffith was worn by Julia Ward Howe when presented at the Court of St. James's.

**GRAYBAR ELECTRIC SALES MEN CONVENE**

Owing to study details concerning the recently acquired name and other features of the Graybar Electric Company, a subsidiary of the Western Electric Company, constituting the stock department, was given to the sales force at a meeting at the Hotel Arlington yesterday.

Although the name has only recently been adopted, it originates from a source of long standing in the electrical field. It is a combination of the first syllables of the names of Elisha Gray and Enos M. Barton, pioneers in the electrical work and contemporaries of the Alexander Graham Bell. Albert L. Sait is president of the Graybar Electric Company.

## Forest Hills Section Still Retains the Forests and the Hills

That Forest Hills may still hold some claim to the characteristics implied by its name is indicated by the accompanying aerial photograph of that section. The hills naturally flatten out in an aerial view, but a surprising "forest" of trees is revealed by this bird's-eye view.

Forest Hills proper lies about central in the picture to the right of the car tracks, with the Forest Hills elevated station showing up as the darker of the two long narrow buildings in the upper center. The lighter building is the car shed of the Boston Elevated. Directly to the right of the car shed, seen as a rectangular open space at the edge of the wood, is the new playground of the city of Boston, while straight above it, with a small white tower standing out among the trees is the Forest Hills Court House.

Standing out in evidence, winding diagonally up the middle of the picture, is the Providence branch of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, with the West Roxbury branch as a gray line entering the picture at the left center and joining the Providence branch at the elevated station. Washington Street, showing white between the two railroad lines at the left, travels a straight path to Boston with the elevated line, gradually fading into the distance at the top right.

The wide street running perpendicular to the picture with the double car lines is Hyde Park Avenue. Parallel to it on the right is Wachusett Street, comprising the upper and darker section, and Westbourne Road comprising the lighter section and running into an oval at the lower right. Intersecting the junction of Wachusett Street and Westbourne Road is Eldridge Street, which with Hyde Park Avenue forms two of the boundaries of the Woodbourne Community development, locally known as "White City."

Just around the bend in Wachusett Street, in about the center of the picture, is the flat-roofed, three-story building of the Francis S. Parkman Grammar School, while showing against it is the dark Steele of the Methodist-Episcopal Church.

In connection with the community development, it is interesting to see Stony Brook, which has been called "Boston's White Elephant" because of the difficulties it presented to the expansion of that section. It runs as a dark line from the group of trees at the center of the lower border diagonally to the left, then under Hyde Park Avenue and the railroad tracks, and curves upward toward the group of houses on Washington Street where it disappears under an artificial covering.

The wooded section in the upper left is a part of the Arnold Arboretum, which has been called "Boston's White Elephant" because of the difficulties it presented to the expansion of that section. It runs as a dark line from the group of trees at the center of the lower border diagonally to the left, then under Hyde Park Avenue and the railroad tracks, and curves upward toward the group of houses on Washington Street where it disappears under an artificial covering.

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The council declined to pass an opinion on a resolution offered by Michael J. Ward opposing Mayor Nichols' plan for imposing parking license fees on automobiles by voting to lay the measure on the table.

Council's executive committee also declined to act upon Ward's resolution memorializing the Congress in opposition to the United States' adherence to the World Court. Joseph McGrath characterized such a measure as "interference" by the council in a matter in which it has no official concern whatever.

The new committee on "Itineraries" reported in favor of the application of a bus license for Franklin L. Hart to operate between Boston and Keene, N. H. Mayor Curley last year vetoed the order. The petition was tabled for a week.

"Statistics taken from 1913 are to me most satisfactory. They show

## PHILIPPINE RUBBER INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT PLAN DEBATED

Captain Emilio B. Macasaet, Attaché at Boston, emphasizes Islands' Attitude Against Permanent Control by American Interests of Proposed Areas

While the resources of the Philippines offer a substantial rubber supply for the United States, the opportunity thus open to American financiers may not be utilized as a means of obtaining permanent control of the Philippine rubber areas, Capt. Emilio B. Macasaet, Philippine attaché stationed in Boston, emphasized today in commenting upon the need for expanding rubber production.

This firm was established in Roxbury in 1905 by Charles J. Shugrue, who is now president, and was later incorporated as the Crown Window Manufacturing Company. Adjacent to the Farmhouse-Nelson plant, on the left, at the edge of the village, is being built the new factory of the Crown Shadé & Screen Company. The main office and present factory of this company are at 44 Sudbury Street, Boston, and will be retained as office and annex of the new plant.

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that the yield of 1924 was the largest on record in the Philippines, when 97,906 kilos were produced, and the value of the island rubber crop that year was estimated at \$55,128. In 1925, 66,800 kilos were produced, and the value was placed there at \$70,034. One unusual record was that of 1922, when not a pound of rubber was exported from the islands. Since then, however, conditions are reasonably better, and the prospects for next year are even better than they have been before."

The members of the Lenox Quartet are: Wolfe Wolfsdorf, first violin; Edwin Ideker, second violin; Herbert Borodkin, viola, and Ernestine Stoerber, violoncello. The following program will be given: Sunday, Feb. 1, 21, 23, March 7 and 14, and 8 o'clock p. m. the time.

The concert is a gift of Mrs. Coolidge to the people of Boston.

They are free to everybody who can obtain a seat in time. The doors of the lecture hall, entrance from Boylston Street, will be open two hours before the concerts. Jan. 31, Feb. 7, 21, 23, March 7 and 14, 1926, and 8 o'clock p. m. the time.

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Charles Martin Lester, "Music for Four Stringed Instruments"; Henry Purcell, "Chacony for Strings, in G minor"; Johannes Brahms, "Quartet in C minor"; Op. 51, No. 1.

Mrs. Coolidge believes that the development of the study and appreciation of music should be a part of the program of a public library, and in this she is furthering the idea which prompted Allen A. Brown to give his music collection.

**ALL BUT 15 QUALIFY IN SECOND BAR TEST**

Of 319 applicants for admission to the Massachusetts Bar, 304 successfully passed the examination conducted on Jan. 2, which was substituted for the regular test of last July wherein it was alleged that fraudulent methods had been employed by certain of the applicants and it was deemed necessary to disregard results of the first test.

Of the 15 applicants whose names Hollis R. Bailey, chairman of the board of bar examiners, would not present to the Supreme Court on Friday for admission as practising attorneys, the examiner said it is quite likely that at least some of them will be admitted at a later date. Despite the unusual occurrence of having to repeat the test, Mr. Bailey said that the percentages of failures was remarkably small, whereas in some years the failures have amounted to 40 and 50 per cent.

The attaché recalled that laborers have been leaving the islands for Hawaii because of the better wages offered there than in Luzon and the other Philippines.

Permanent Work Sought

He said that laborers would gladly go from the crowded Luzon and Visayan groups of islands and settle permanently on the proposed rubber plantations in the fertile islands located south of the typhoon belt. But, he said, these men must have assurance of fair compensation and permanent work. He declared that

Philippines Government which would not consent to the abrogation of the present immigration and emigration laws and allow labor to be imported from Japan or from China into the Philippines.

He mentioned the rubber crops of the past score and more of years, and said that had United States citizens taken hold of the situation years ago the island would be producing rubber in such amount as to make monopoly impossible in any other quarter of the world. He added:

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## RUMANIA PLANS TO REDUCE DEBT

Increased Revenue Also to Provide Better Pay for State Officials

BUCHAREST, Dec. 28 (Special Correspondence)—In presenting for parliamentary ratification Rumania's budget for the fiscal year beginning Jan. 1, 1926, the Finance Minister, Vintila Bratianu, claims that after four years' strenuous effort, the national finances are at last established on a sound basis and that the time has arrived when Rumania can seek foreign loans for purely constructive and development purposes.

Briefly, the 1926 budget is for 28,250,000,000 lei (approximately \$140,000,000) plus 10,000,000,000 lei for the separate budget of the state railroads. This compares with a budget total (including the railroads) of 31,750,000,000 lei for 1925. The Finance Minister anticipates that the 1925 budget will close with a surplus of 1,000,000,000 lei, which he proposes to carry forward to the credit of the 1926 budget, giving him a total sum of 28,250,000,000 lei.

### Officials Poorly Paid

The greater part of the increased revenue (calculated at 7,500,000,000 lei) anticipated in the 1926 budget is to be used for granting increase to Government employees, the rate of increase, on a lei basis, to be figured at 65 per cent. Having in mind the present rate of pay of Government employees, and the continued increase in living costs because of the steady depreciation of the national currency, even an increase of 65 per cent will still leave Rumanian public officials probably the lowest paid in Europe.

An important feature of the new budget is that it is expected to provide a sum of 4,655,000,000 lei for the services of the public debt—internal as well as external—of which some 1,500,000,000 lei will be for amortization. This is the first time since the war that budgetary provision has been attempted for the retirement of the internal floating debt. The beginning now contemplated is distinctly modest, consisting as it does of a sinking fund charge of 500,000,000 lei against the State's internal floating debt to the National Bank of 10,500,000,000 lei, but it is at least a beginning.

### Debt to Be Reduced

Besides making what is expected to be adequate provision for the services of all foreign obligations that have already been funded or consolidated, the new budget will earmark a sum of approximately 1,000,000,000 lei for the services of interwar war debts and the post-war relief debt owing to the United States, on the assumption that a large part of these will be "regulated" before the end of the fiscal period. A tentative agreement fact, has already been negotiated in respect of the £26,000,000 debt to Great Britain, and the American debt of \$45,000,000 is in process of being funded.

While Rumania has not yet by any means merged from her period of financial reconstruction (her currency is still very unstable, her actual gold reserve is practically nil, her French and Italian debts are still "regulated," and liability has still to be acknowledged as her successor state for a portion of the pre-war Austro-Hungarian debt), sufficient seems to have been accomplished during his four years' administration of the national finances of Vintila Bratianu that Rumania has demonstrated her ability to put her financial house into something like order, and that appeals can now properly be made to foreign lenders on a competitive basis to help in raising the working capital necessary for the country's economic development.

Immense sums could be utilized—

are already needed, in fact—for currency stabilization, railroad reconstruction, water-power developments, port works, municipal undertakings and industrial enterprises. Rumania has enormous natural resources, but they are in the ground, and the country's capacity to realize on them is contingent very largely on the confidence which foreign leaders have in the political, economic and financial stability of the new kingdom.

## PROMINENT BALTIMORE MEN DISCUSS MUSEUM

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 12 (Special Correspondence)—Jacob Epstein, Baltimore merchant and owner of several paintings by noted artists, gave a dinner recently to 50 of the leading men of Baltimore in the interest of the Baltimore Museum. The problem of the site was discussed informally.

The chief purpose of the meeting was to promote interest which has been shown in art by the vote of the people for the spending of \$1,000,000 to provide the nucleus of an art museum. It was made clear that many fine paintings and objects of art are kept from public view for lack of space for a display. The present museum, formerly a dwelling, serves only for current exhibitions and has little space even for the best of them.

## PUBLIC OBSERVANCE OF COURTS INDORSED

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Jan. 26—Emory R. Buckner, United States Attorney, expressed hearty approval with the suggestion made by Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in charge of prohibition

enforcement, that a representative of the public attend criminal court actions and note how the prosecutor conducts his case and the attitude of the Court with respect to punishment of the guilty person or persons involved.

"It would be a splendid thing," said Mr. Buckner, "if the public would co-operate with its officials in seeing that the laws of the country were observed. With inadequate judicial machinery we are doing the best we possibly can, but the federal court system should be radically reorganized."

## DRY LAW COURT AID ADVOCATED

Judge Grossman Endorses Buckner and Andrews Judiciary Pleas

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Jan. 26—A plea for support of Emory R. Buckner, United States attorney, in his demand for additional judicial machinery to handle prohibition cases, was voiced by Judge Moses H. Grossman to a Monitor correspondent.

Judge Grossman's interview was prompted by the statement by Lincoln C. Andrews at the dinner of the Committee of 1000 that "our judiciary machinery is inadequate and sometimes indifferent." Mr. Andrews declared that he was continuously thwarted in prohibition enforcement because he could only take the violator to court. "He is bailed out and we have to capture him again and again," Mr. Andrews said. "It is demoralizing to the officers who have to do it."

### Machinery Called Inadequate

"General Andrews' complaint is true not only of enforcement of the probation act, but applies equally to the violators of all other criminal statutes," Judge Grossman said. "It is true, as General Andrews states, that our judicial machinery is inadequate, but merely railing against existing conditions and criticizing them is of little avail. Benefit can only be obtained by constructive action. As Grover Cleveland once said: 'It is a condition which confronts us, not a theory.'

Thomas S. Butler (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, has served continuously in the House since 1895, and while third in Congress in length of service, is second in length of continuous service. It is interesting to note that these officials are all of the Republican Party.

Furnifold McL. Simmons (D.), Senator from North Carolina, is the oldest Democratic point of view in Congress. He has served continuously since 1901. A Republican, Gilbert N. Haugen, Representative from Iowa, who has been in Congress continuously since 1899, intervenes between Senator Simmons and the next Democrat, who is Edward W. Pou.

Representative from Senator Simmons' own State and who has been a member as long as Senator Simmons, coming to Congress in 1901.

**Same House Delegations**

The number of states which returned the representative delegation on last election figures is greater than the number which re-elected the same two Senators. Six states are now represented by Senators who have served one or more terms to gether. Sixteen states have today the same delegation of Representatives.

### Serve When Necessary

"If the President is authorized by an act of Congress to appoint leaders or the bar who can be called into action to perform this important judicial service whenever necessity requires, it will end the congestion of the calendars of the criminal courts and solve the problem of the delays in criminal cases."

"When the emergency is over, these men may return to their desks and pursue the practice of their profession as before. In this way, with practically no cost to the taxpayer, we can harness the great potential judicial power of the bar, avail ourselves of the knowledge, character, ability and experience of its leaders, relieve the intolerable congestion of the criminal court calendars and promote respect for law. That is the remedy and the sooner we apply ourselves to it the better it will be."

## SUFFRAGE BANNERS PRESENTED TO VIRGINIA

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 12 (Special Correspondence)—The women of Virginia who served in the ranks of the old Suffrage League of Virginia, have presented their banners to the State through Governor Trinkle, to be preserved in the State Museum with the other flags of historic interest. The presentation was made by Mrs. John H. Lewis of Lynchburg, a charter member of the old league, and now president of the Virginia League of Women Voters.

The banners were those of the Equal Suffrage Leagues of Richmond, Norfolk and Lynchburg, and a Virginia flag painted by Miss Adele Clark, Richmond artist, and presented to the Suffrage League, prior to 1912, by Miss Mary Johnston, Virginia authoress.

### MRS. VEREGIN WELCOMED

NELSON, B. C., Jan. 11 (Special Correspondence)—A fervent welcome was extended by 5000 Doukhobors to Mrs. Evdokia Veregin, mother of Peter Verigin, the new leader of the Christian Community Brotherhood, on her arrival from Russia, where she visited her son. It is expected that arrangements will shortly be completed with the Russian authorities for the return to Canada of Peter Verigin, the younger.

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## Congressional Election Trend Toward Longer Service Found

Survey of Senate and House Indicates States Are Removing Grounds for Criticism Made by Lord Bryce on Changing Personnel

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—A survey of the length of service in Congress by members of both houses discloses a considerable improvement over that led to one of the principal criticisms of our Federal legislative agencies by Lord Bryce in "The American Commonwealth," wherein he held that the constant changing of the personnel of the House of Representatives and almost as frequently that of the Senate was contributory to inefficiency in government.

Of the 96 senators that compose the Upper House, 43 have been re-elected. The percentage of returned members is even higher in the Lower House where 352 of the 435 members have been reelected by their districts from one to 16 terms. The term of a Senator is six years, that of a Representative two years.

Service in the Senate

There are 24 senators who have served 10 or more years in the Senate. Fifty-seven have served more than five years. Twenty representatives have served 20 or more years. One hundred and ten have served 10 or more years. Those who have represented the same constituency for five or more years number 124.

The causes responsible for improvement in the number of members of Congress re-elected are many. Of late years, especially since 1920, the return of Republican ascendancy in the national Government has had much to do with this, particularly in the House of Representatives. Whether this considerable increase in the number of members of Congress repeatedly returned has meant an improvement in caliber of the membership, there is no data to determine, and the subject continues a debatable one.

As the visit of the students will be a special feature of the Columbia River Historical Expedition, made in connection with efforts to promote the friendly relations between the United States and France. The party will visit Astoria, Ore., in time for the unveiling of the monument to John Jacob Astor there on July 22.

Gen. Hugh L. Scott, formerly chief of staff of the United States Army; Alexander Butler, associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; and Ralph Bush, president of the Great Northern Railway, together with a group of historians and educators, will accompany the students as members of the committee in charge of the expedition.

The visit of the students will be a definite contribution to the welfare of the Columbia River.

**BIG SYDNEY JAIL IS NOW COLLEGE**

Number of Prisoners in New South Wales Steadily Falling Off

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Dec. 19 (Special Correspondence)—It is a subject of much comment that there has of late years been a consistent falling off in the number of prisoners in this State, New South Wales. The claim is made that this is due to the more liberal system observed in the jails, and although it is argued in opposition that undue leniency of magistrates, judges, and juries have more to do with it, the first reason is probably the correct one.

There are two outstanding facts: First, there is no disproportionate increase in crime, but apparently the reverse, so far as the observations of a trained inquirer count.

Second, no new jails have been built in this State during the past decade, and more than one has been passed out of commission.

The largest jail in the State, at Darlinghurst, has been converted into a great technical college. It is situated right in the city of Sydney. It is true that there is a large modern jail at Long Bay, on the edge of the Pacific, but that was built more than 10 years ago, and it is never crowded even now, except when strikes cause a few hundred men to be incarcerated for a week or so.

The jails now have games, cinemas, their own newspaper, and frequent visits from entertainers who devote part of their leisure to the work. The cells are lighted at night by permit of fuller use of the jail libraries, and those prisoners who afford definite evidence of a desire to improve themselves are permitted the use of paper and ink. This more liberal policy was commenced about 20 years ago.

The jails are administered by the League for Justice, and William J. McKell, the holder of that office in the present Labor Administration is

the man in charge.

The change is viewed with much interest in educational circles here. This departure from the old examination system, wherein students depended wholly upon memory and either did or did not know the answers to the questions, is naturally generally popular among the students. Not only do they have access to their textbooks during examinations, but they correct their own examination papers. The honor system, however, has always been a feature of Adelphi College, professors often being absent from the rooms during examinations.

Miss Pettit feels that the new project results in a greater interest shown by students in daily preparation and examination. She is confident that the use of the grammar and dictionary is fair, since excellence in advanced French courses cannot be cultivated in a single hour's time through textbooks.

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out to "make the bounds of freedom wider yet."

There is on the North Coast a prison plantation camp, the members being engaged in reforestation, and it is probable that this line of policy will be expanded.

The several organizations that work for the benefit of released prisoners, securing them employment, and otherwise making them feel that they are not pinned to the past, merit some credit in this connection. The improvement in prison statistics is not confined to this State, but is general throughout Australia. One natural effect of this is to create yet greater interest in persons who have brought interests within reach of the law, and also in young folk who may drift that way if not provided with means of intellectual entertainment and recreation that constitute an acceptable alternative to the streets and the incidental hooliganism.

That was elected for the last session of Congress.

Alabama has returned its 10 Democratic representatives for a number of years; Arkansas has done likewise with 11 Republicans; and Wisconsin with 11 Republicans has had the same representatives since 1921.

When it is realized that in these states 28 others re-elected more than half of their representatives and in most instances approximately 75 per cent and even higher as the remarkable showing of the State of New York, which in spite of a record-breaking Republican Presidential year re-elected 39 of its 43 Democratic representatives, it is evident that there has been a change in the attitude of returning members to Congress since the days when Lord Bryce studied our system of acceptable alternative to the streets and the incidental hooliganism.

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## JAPAN STIRRED BY MILITARY ACT

School "Spiritual Training"  
Revolt to Japanese  
and Koreans Alike

TOKYO, Jan. 1 (Special Correspondence)—The numerous opponents of universal military training for all schoolboys from 12 years upward have not done as much for their cause as have the military authorities themselves through their blunders. The War Office and the Ministry of Education, which are responsible for the measure, and which are now seeking to enlarge its scope so as to include all young men who are not students as well, have consistently insisted that its principal purposes were to provide physical training and, even more important, "spiritual training," or intensification of loyalty and patriotism.

Shortly after the imposition of military training in the schools there occurred at the Commercial College in Otaru, Hokkaido, an incident that has roused the nation to the dangers inherent in intrusting the "spiritual training" of young Japan to professional military men. Major Suzuki, the officer detailed to that school, gave his students a hypothetical problem which a revelation, and which is worth reproducing here in full. His instructions were:

1. At 6 a. m., Oct. 15, there occurred a big earthquake with the center of the shock at Mt. Tengu, destroying nearly all the houses in Sapporo and Otaru regions. The shock was immediately followed by fire at many places, which raged uncontrolled, fanned by a strong western wind. The citizens of Otaru are panic-stricken.

2. Anarchists agitating among Koreans take the opportunity of the catastrophe to destroy completely Sapporo and Otaru. They are assembled at Otaru Park and are carrying out the plans for their raid. But the revolutionaries, soldiers of the city sense the plot and, rising at once, attack them and fight them back eastward to Shiodomo Hill, where the enemy, relying on natural strategy, defend themselves tenaciously. They do not yield an inch, and the revolutionaries' attack seems about to collapse.

3. At this point a mobilization order comes to the students of the Otaru Commercial College. They are ordered to assemble in the school yard at 9 a. m. and at once to organize themselves into a regiment, the purpose of which is to reinforce the revolutionaries.

### Popular Indignation

Comment upon the implications that lie in the presentation of such a hypothetical problem to students whose ages range from 17 and 18 to 22, 23, and 24 years is unnecessary. The Koreans living in Otaru were the first to rise in indignation. They were warmly supported by the labor unions of the city. Parents of the students were the next to come forward. It was impossible to localize the situation and news of the event spread like wildfire throughout Japan.

In the universities of Tokyo, Kyoto and elsewhere the agitation against military training sprang up with renewed vigor, but the university authorities, acting under instructions from the present reactionary Minister of Education, took drastic steps to suppress it. No student is allowed to express opposition to military training at present, and meetings organized to discuss it are dissolved.

Reports of the arrest of university students are daily occurrences. Usually some flimsy pretext is given for such arrests, as in the case at Kyoto a day or two ago, where 40 students of the Imperial and Doshisha Universities were arrested and a great deal of "inflammatory literature" seized. All but two of the 40 were released, and it was stated that these two were "in possession of handbills hostile to military education."

### Comment Stifled

It would seem that the opponents of military training in the schools are powerless even to make themselves heard. When the measure was first proposed there was a half-hearted condemnation of it on the part of some of the Japanese papers which choose to consider themselves "liberal," but to whom true liberalism is little more than the fad of the day. In the colleges and universities there was an active movement against the measure, but the Ministry

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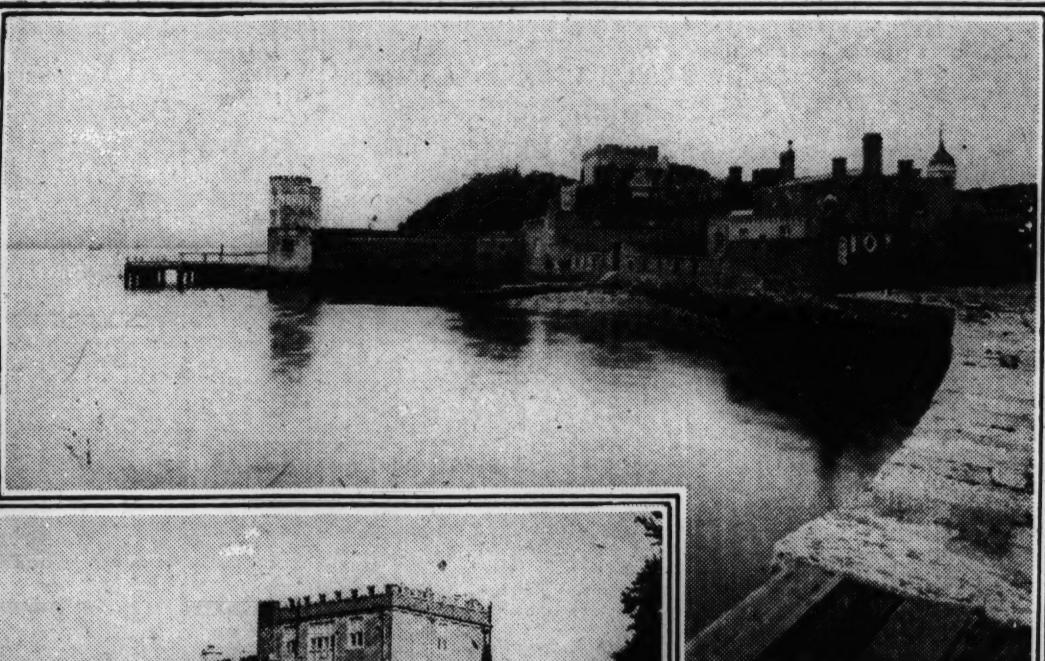
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of Education took pains to stifle it, and resentment had since been smoldering beneath the surface until the occurrence of "the Otaru imaginary case," as it is called.

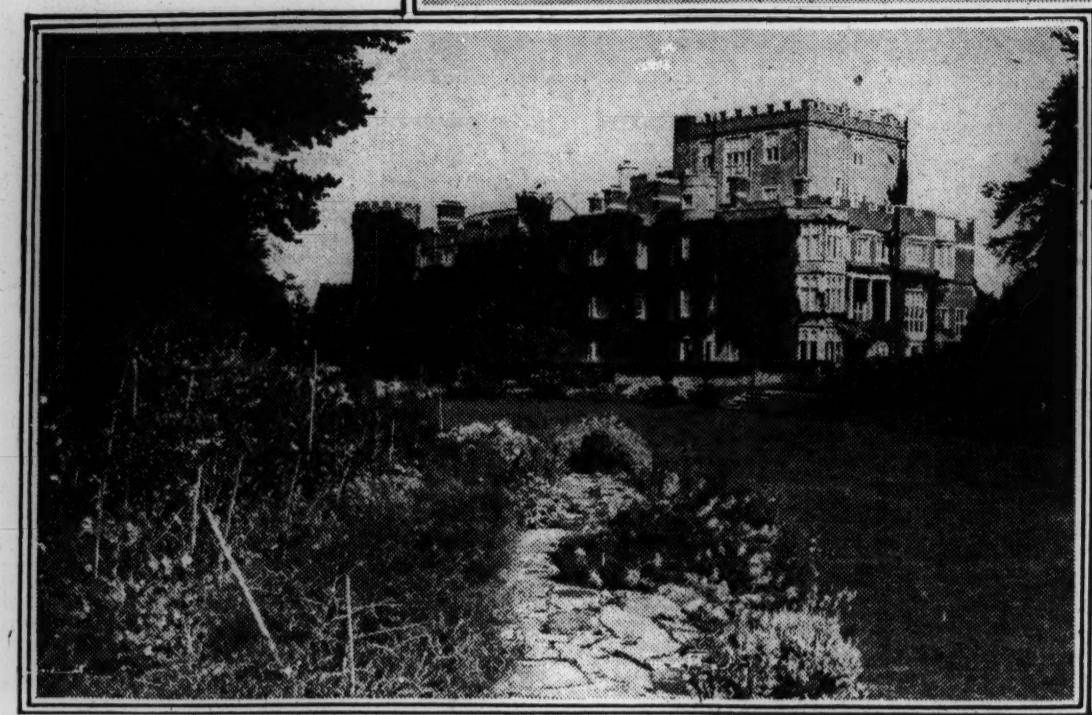
That case, revealing with startling brutality the type of "spiritual training" which was being given to the coming generation, has fanned the flames of this resentment to the point where they are breaking out daily in all parts of the Empire, although the authorities take pains to stamp out each spark, or, rather, hide the spark from public gaze, for it is impossible to stamp it out.

In the meantime, the deep opposition to the militarization of Japan's school generation is smoldering beneath the surface, where it will continue to grow until it gains the strength to break through the official restrictions imposed from above. Exactly what will happen then cannot be forecast.

## Brownsea Island, in Dorset Lakeland, Now on the Market



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Upper—The Landing-Stage, Brownsea Island.  
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## Island Kingdoms for Sale in England and Scotland

Lundy in the Bristol Channel, Free From All Taxation, Recently Sold to London Business Man

Special Correspondence  
THE Count of Monte Cristo lived, in the midst of luxuries and wonders, on an island of his own in the Mediterranean. Like Alexander Selkirk he was monarch of all he surveyed, his right there was none to dispute, and since his day every reader of the immortal romance in which his adventures are described have envied him, not indeed his solitary grandeur, but his island kingdom.

It is not given to all of us to become a king in the sense that the King of England or the King of Italy is, but given a sufficiently large banking account, there is no reason why a kingdom on a minor scale cannot be attained. A few weeks ago Lundy, in the Bristol Channel, was sold for £16,000 to a London business man who for mere bagatelle acquired complete sway over an attractive island, with absolute freedom from imperial taxation or county or municipal rates.

**Brownsea Island Castle**

Now the news comes to hand that Brownsea (or Branksome) Island and Castle are in the market, with another opportunity for someone of playing the rôle of island king. Brownsea Island is situated at the entrance to Poole Harbor in the heart of the beautiful Dorset lakeland. The island itself consists of 500 acres of some of the most beau-

tiful scenery in the south of England, and apart from the Castle would offer many inducements to quit the busy world for a life of quiet communion with nature. But to anyone who is not given to Thoreau's habits there is the Castle, which was built in the time of Henry VIII as a defense for Poole and to command all shipping going in and out of the harbor. This surveillance was irksome, if we may believe a complaint dated 1581, which placed on record that "the Goovers of Branksye doth molest the inhabitants of the town, and will not suffer any man to pass Northaven Point, butt doth threaten them to shoot at them, and violently do take their monies from them which is not only a great hindrance to poor men that were wootes to gayne that waye, but also an infryngement of our liberties, whereof we think yt very necessary to remedie."

### Bought for a Shilling

Present possession, it goes without saying, does not include the privilege of molesting the sturdy inhabitants of Poole. Since the Civil War the Castle has been used simply as a dwelling house, and a beautiful one it is, fit for any island monarch who wishes to reside there. Given a sufficient figure and Sir Arthur Wheeler, its present possessor, will vacate his throne immediately and voluntarily go into exile on the mainland of England. In the latter part of the sixteenth century the rental

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## NEW INSURGENT BLOC MAY FORM

Revival of Progressive Alliance in Congress Under Consideration

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—Behind the recent merger of the Progressive Research Bureau and the Peoples' Legislative Service and a subsequent announcement by Basil Manly, head of the Consolidated Agency, that information and co-operation would be extended to representatives as well as senators, is a movement to bring the progressives of all parties in Congress into a working organization which would revive the insurgent alliance so active during the last session.

An informal gathering was held last week in the offices of the Peoples' Legislative Service, as the reorganized bureau is known. Representatives from Wisconsin met a small group of Democrats who refuse to follow party leadership, and the subject of effecting a Congressional organization was broached. John M. Nelson (R.), Representative from Wisconsin, until recently head of the Wisconsin congressional delegation, and national campaign director of the La Follette presidential campaign in 1924, presided.

### Numerical Strength Less

The numerical strength of both Democrats and Progressives in Congress is less than that of the last session. The impending Congressional elections, however, are understood to be a source of hope to both of these groups. They believe, it is said, that by consolidating their strength for the remainder of the session they can enhance the possibilities of making inroads upon the strength of Republican and Democratic regulars.

Amending the House tax bill by the Senate Finance Committee is also a factor in the possible alliance. It is believed by the Progressives that a contest can be made in the House against the concurrence of the measure as it is expected to come before the Senate.

Repeal of the estate and gift taxes by the Senate as suggested by the Finance Committee, the Progressives believe, will be rejected by the

House, if a working arrangement can be effected between them and the Democrats. From what is learned, it is evident that an effort is being made to organize a strong opposition in the House to the tax measure as it is expected to be returned to it, considerably changed by the Senate.

### A Campaign Preliminary

The non-regulars are counting on several factors for assistance in getting support for their movement from party men of both sides. The feeling between members of the House and Senate is one that in this particular instance will have more than ordinary influence. The tax bill is the work of the House. The bill patch with which the House approved it, once it was before it, is a matter of satisfaction to the chamber. To have the Senate send it back changed, it has already been indicated, is not going to be accepted lightly by the representatives as a

Progressives feel that, whether successful or not, a sturdy contest on their part will be good politics, for opening the summer's campaign.

The Progressive Research Bureau was what remained of the La Follette-Wheeler third party movement. When the campaign was over there were some funds and office equipment and a general feeling among those active in the campaign that the third party movement should be continued. The bureau was established by Mr. Nelson, then the head of the first step in such a program.

The Peoples' Legislative Service was established some years before by Robert M. La Follette Sr. (R.), then Senator from Wisconsin. It was a legislative research agency and while available to other Progressives devoted most of its attention to Mr. La Follette.

### STOLEN WAR STAMPS ARE NOT RECOVERABLE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—Money lost through the theft of unregistered war savings stamps cannot be recovered in the courts in suits against the United States, the Supreme Court has decided in a case brought by Sidney Mandelbaum of Des Moines, Ia.

The court also refused the petition of the Pacific American Fisheries for a re-hearing of the case in which the court recently sustained a decision of the Alaska Legislature taxing the salmon fisheries.

The court announced a recess from Feb. 1 to March 1.



Arabella Goes a-Walking With a Well-Known Dog

"ONCE upon a time," said Katherine, looking out of the corner of her eyes at Uncle John, "there was a perfectly lovely rag doll whose name was Arabella."

"And she went out for a walk," said little John, looking out of the corner of his eye at their uncle.

"And she met a very pleasant little dog who name was Snubs," said Katherine.

"And they walked and walked," said little John.

"And walked and walked and walked," said little Katherine.

"And walked and walked and walked," said little John.

"After Arabella and Snubs had walked a long time," said Uncle John, laying down his newspaper, "they decided they had walked far enough in that direction and they turned around and walked just as far in the opposite direction they would get home just about the time they wanted to get home. So they turned round and walked and walked and walked and presently they came to a place where two roads came right together."

"Here's a pretty pickle!" said Arabella. "I'm sure I don't know which of these roads we ought to take to get home."

"Neither do I," said Snubs. "Well, I guess it will be necessary for us to stop right here and think this thing over."

"If we take the wrong road," said Arabella, "we'll just walk and walk and walk and we won't get anywhere."

"You are mistaken about that, Arabella," said Snubs. "We would get somewhere all right, but it wouldn't be where we want to get."

"If we stay here we won't get anywhere," said Arabella. "You can't deny that, Snubs."

"You are mistaken again, Arabella," said Snubs. "If we stay right here where everybody that goes by can see us, I guess we'll get home pretty quick."

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"Well, I'm sure I don't see how," said Arabella. "But I don't want to walk any more unless I'm walking in the right direction."

"The thing to do," said Snubs, "is to pick ourselves where nobody can mind us. So let's get up on this wall!"

"So Snubs jumped, and Arabella climbed, and they got up and sat side by side on the wall. And they had hardly been sitting there a minute when along came a man in a motorcar. When he saw them he blew his horn and stopped the car.

"Well, if that isn't Snubs!" said the man. "I've never seen him before, but I've seen his picture so often that I know who he is and where he lives." And then the man whistled, and patted his knee, and said, "Hey, Snubs! Good dog! Good dog! How'd you like a ride home in my car?" And Snubs barked, and wagged his tail, and jumped down off the wall.

"Then Arabella smiled, and waved her arms and climbed down off the wall. And they both got into the motorcar and sat side by side on the back seat till the car stopped right in front of the house where Snubs lived. And from there Arabella walked home by herself."

"Neither do I," said Snubs. "Well, I guess it will be necessary for us to stop right here and think this thing over."

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## LINKS TARIFF WITH RUBBER

Cordell Hull Would Cut Duties—Mr. Tilson Protests Stevenson Plan

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—That the non-regulars are counting on several factors for assistance in getting support for their movement from party men of both sides. The feeling between members of the House and Senate is one that in this particular instance will have more than ordinary influence. The tax bill is the work of the House. The bill patch with which the House approved it, once it was before it, is a matter of satisfaction to the chamber.

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lightning by the representatives as a

# Horses, Dogs, Motor-Sleds, and Fords Add to the Sporting Pleasures of Winter



**In the poetry that is winter, it is only proper that Pegasus should play a part. Here, then, at St. Moritz, the Swiss mecca for winter sportsmen, we find the fascinating pony ski races, with man's faithful friend sharing man's joys in the glittering Alpine snow.**

P. & A. Photos

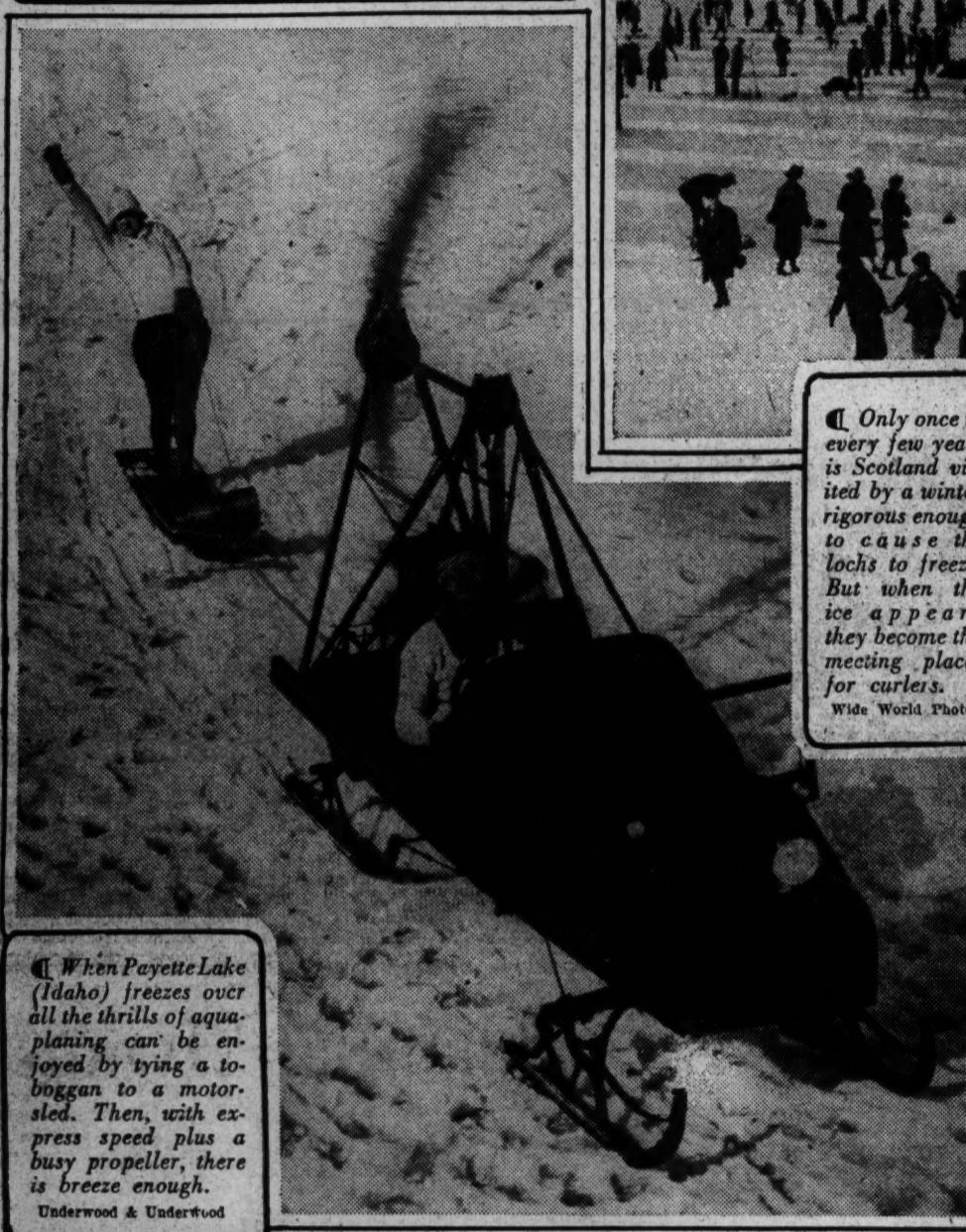


**Throughout Canada much of the sport in winter is provided by dog teams. In Quebec, for instance, a skijoring race is an interesting feature. Young women in vivid coats add color to the scene. Courtesy Canadian Pacific**



**Only once in every few years is Scotland visited by a winter rigorous enough to cause the lochs to freeze. But when the ice appears they become the meeting places for curlers.**

Wide World Photos



**When Payette Lake (Idaho) freezes over all the thrills of aquaplaning can be enjoyed by tying a toboggan to a motor-sled. Then, with express speed plus a busy propeller, there is breeze enough.**

Underwood & Underwood



**For want of a better name let us call this icycling at Murren, Switzerland. It takes winter to unite the kiddie-car and the old-fashioned tandem.**



**One of the difficult maneuvers of skiing, the kick-turn, is here demonstrated by one of the younger generation of winter sportsmen. "Kick-turn" is the skiing term for "about face," buddies.**

Wide World Photos



**In the logic of skiing whatever comes down must first go up, so these girls are making the preliminary to a speedy descent at St. Moritz easy.**

Keystone View Co.



**Dancing on skates to the music of a "jazz band" at St. Moritz. The jazz band is new to St. Moritz and it may well be that St. Moritz conditions are new to a jazz band—even the cacophony of jazz ought to be accelerated in such a locale.**

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# Women's Enterprises, Fashions and Activities

## Novel Entertainment Enterprise

**Sheffield, England Special Correspondence**  
HOW a young woman became a film producer on original lines was told by herself to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor as she was passing through Sheffield, Yorkshire, in the course of a tour in the north of England.

"I had been acting for the films and singing in light and grand opera," she explained, "when the idea came to me of making a tour of the world and showing it on the screen as it appeared to me. I wanted to get quite natural pictures of typical British scenery of all including places of historic and literary interest and association and then to take it around the country showing the films and sing songs appropriate to the subjects as they appeared on the screen."

So Miss Violet Domino realized her small capital, engaged a cameraman to take the pictures and started out traveling incognito.

"That was in case I failed," she candidly explained, "for I could not go back to my old work as a failure and expect to find a job!"

**Looking for the Silver Linings**  
"I decided to go to Scotland to take my first film. I managed to get a beautiful picture of Loch Lomond in the snow, for it so happened that the heaviest fall of snow in 25 years occurred while I was there. Then I went on to Ayrshire, beloved of all Scottish people because it was the birthplace of the poet Burns. There I filmed the cottage where he was born, two miles outside Ayr, his statue and monument, and some of the Burns' country."

The managers of the Scottish cinemas, however, proved dubious of trying the effect on their audiences of so novel a show and bookings did not come along. At this point Miss Domino was sorely tempted to admit the venture a failure and give up, but instead she renewed her courage and "cut out" for Belfast, where she was promised a fixture at a local cinema if she would show Irish scenes. As a result she had some fine pictures taken of the lovely scenery on the coast between Antrim and Londonderry. But there are not many big towns in the north of Ireland and there was a lack of enterprise among managers, so again the temptation to give up had to be overcome. There was still the Irish Free State, however, so Miss Domino's manager went on to Dublin while she remained at Belfast. In 24 hours she had a wife to say, "Open at Scala Theater Dublin Sunday."

The Scala holds 3500 people.

**The Free State Welcomes Her**

"I showed the Scottish film, and at the end I made a little speech to say that I would be taking Free State pictures and would show them at a later date. That was the turning point, and I shall never forget Dublin! Letters came from all over the Free State asking for bookings. While I was still in Dublin I had a splendid offer from Cork. And when I went there for a second time the pipers met me. I sang to a packed house."

Possessed of a remarkably sweet voice, fresh and clear, Miss Domino's singing accompaniment helps to make an atmosphere keeping with the places shown on the screen, and hardly a week goes by that someone does not tell her that he hopes she is going to Canada, Australia, or America, where he has a son or daughter who would love to see the home scenes.

Enough pictures have been taken to admit of a second program, including a West of England tour starting from Land's End and going through Cornwall and Devonshire, pausing at Clovelly, to the singing of "An Old-Fashioned Town," then on to Canterbury and London, finishing at Windsor Castle.

The rest of the plan consists in crossing to the United States and Canada, showing this British film, and taking other pictures to be sent back to England.

For 18 months this venture was run at a loss, and the secret of Miss Domino's eventual success was put in one word by an American judge who met her at Cork and recommended her going to the United States at once with her film.

"You've got grit," he declared, "and America likes grit."

There are, however, other pictures to be taken first, bluebell woods in the spring, old castles and historic houses.

"My idea," Miss Domino said, "is that there are numbers of people

in the United States and Canada who would love to see the homes of their ancestors and cannot afford a trip over here, so I want to take these scenes of old England to them."

It is easy to see how a simple travel film of a girl's wanderings is going to bring together people at the opposite ends of the world, giving them a true and friendly view of one another in way that should

lead to a better understanding and greater appreciation.

"Why don't you drop your mask now that you have succeeded?" was asked, the mask being a very becoming little gray lace veil worn across the eyes.

"Well," Miss Domino replied smiling, "I have been told that the mystery will add interest in the United States so I am going to keep my incognito. It has already caused a good deal of amusement over here where I have been mis-taken for many different people!"

## Restoring Old Houses

**A LOVE** for old houses, and a

habit of finding houses for other people, formed the beginning of a profitable profession for Mrs. Maud C. Rogers of Long Ridge (near Stamford), Conn. Mrs. Rogers, a stocky, New England housewife, sells them; incidentally, she acts as a real estate agent, dealing in old-fashioned country property.

"How did you happen to go into this business?" she was asked by a new acquaintance.

"When I lived in New York I was always hunting out homes for my friends," she answered, "because I always seemed to be able to find just what they wanted; and I loved homes, even in apartment houses. Then, through some family changes, I came into possession of a little old house in Connecticut. I went up to stay in it while some repairs were being made—and I never went back to the city, I never wanted to go back. I lived in my little house and brought it back to its original dignified condition. I found myself loving the Connecticut countryside more and more, picking up old furniture, studying books on Colonial architecture, examining old houses and getting into the atmosphere of the New England home. Then some local admiring house have wrought destruction, covering bare spots with sod and flowers."

"Do you do any of the work yourself?" was the next question.

"Quantities," Mrs. Rogers laughed. "I am getting to be quite an expert with hammer and nails, and as for painting, put on overalls, and work right along with the best of them. I remove old paint and paper, and paint on fresh whitewash and paint; and I do almost all the gardening—pruning and training old shrubs and vines, planting new ones where vandal owners have wrought destruction, covering bare spots with sod and flowers."

"You enjoy the work, don't you?" said the interviewer.

Mrs. Rogers' happy smile was answer enough. "Yes, I do," she replied. "It's hard, and it has its disagreeable phases, consisting chiefly of delays and the disorder incident to the steady progress of repairs. But I love it, every bit of it."

"Do you feel unwilling to give a house up, after you have lived in it and labored over it?"

"No, not usually. You see, the family and I are so delighted with it that it is a pleasure to let them have it. And then there's always another house in prospect, and I think what a good time I'm going to have with that."

"And do you make good profits?"

"Excellent. The difficulty is in waiting for the return on one's money, and one has to be a good financier and plan carefully in order to have enough in hand for repairs and running expenses. The secret is not to attempt too much at a time. Then there's my real estate business. It just naturally grew out of my work of restoring houses. I'd see something good that I couldn't buy, and I'd find some one who could buy it. That's the beauty of this work of mine—it is constantly opening some new plan, some new idea, some wider development."

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# THE HOME FORUM

## How the Cinderella of Literature Was Discovered

**TODAY**, the ballad is universally recognized as a unique and invaluable expression of the "folk" consciousness in verse form. Since the middle of the last century when an American scholar, Francis James Child, fixed the canon of three hundred and five poems which are differentiated by elusive and yet appreciable qualities from the productions of elaborate individual art, the ballads have occupied a place of honor in the literary family. As to their nature, their origin, their relations with folk-lore and anthropology, and their significance as the anonymous and perhaps "communal" expression of many generations, an enormous body of investigation developed. Constituting a form which no genius can imitate so as to deceive an expert, they thus make up a heritage which cannot be definitely enlarged by the efforts of individual writers. Thus they are final—and so priceless.

Moderne times had been slow to discover this treasure. From the age of the Renaissance when men began to recover their intelligent interest in literature the ballads were occasionally mentioned, nearly always condescendingly; the prevailing estimate was that they were trifles which were passing entertainment for the common people but beneath the serious notice of the educated. They seemed to hold no relation to the traditions of literary culture and hence no one deemed them worthy of being perpetuated in a book. From the sixteenth to the eighteenth century they were published only as single-sheet "broadsides" to be hawked about the city streets or at country fairs for a penny—or at the edification of the illiterate only.

♦ ♦ ♦

In striking contrast to this persistent neglect two of the greatest Elizabethans vouchsafed now famous confessions of their admiration. None other than Sir Philip Sidney in his "Defense of Poetry" exclaimed, "I never heard the old song of Percy and Douglas" (*The Ballad of Chevy Chase*), that I found not my heart more moved than with a trumpet." Those who quote this stirring ejaculation usually forget or ignore the context in which Sir Philip qualified his enthusiasm.

"Being so evil appeared, in the dust and cobweb of that uncivil age, what would it work trimmed in the glorious eloquence of Pindar?"

Significant is his experience of having "heard the old song"—we can be fairly sure that he had not read the words and that he did not think of them as literature—and his naive belief that they were would be vastly improved if remodeled in the style of the ancient Greek bard. Obviously he never realized that the English ballad was a native growth, that its power was dependent upon its own form and characteristics, and that it could exhibit a moving quality just as great as, however different, from the martial strains of a Pindar. His world had not yet

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WILLIS J. ABOTT, Editor

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learned to make these critical and aesthetic discriminations. Yet to him must go the credit of voicing his own discovery of the ballad.

More surprising is the confession of the uncompromising classicist, Ben Jonson, that he would rather have written this same song than all his works. Coming from him the avowment reveals the deep racial appeal of the ballad, penetrating far beneath the intellectual strata of his classical training.

After these two exceptional appreciations we must wait for over a century to find any notable recognition of the ballad of the people. It is recorded that Pepys and Selden were pleased to make little collections of the strictly "popular" poetry, yet apparently in the spirit of those collecting curios for a cabinet. Then, in about the last place where we should think of looking, the first essays on the subject appeared. Strange to relate, that high exemplar of refined taste and polish, Joseph Addison, made bold in an early number of the Spectator to place his seal of approval upon "the old song of Percy and Douglas." His very sensible reason for introducing it is that "it is impossible that anything should be universally tasted and approved by a multitude, though they are only the rabble of a nation, which has not in it some peculiar aptness to please and gratify the mind of man." Hence he boldly affirms, "An ordinary song or ballad is the delight of the common people, and can fail to please all such readers as are not unqualified for the entertainment by their affection or ignorance." It is, therefore, high time for the cultured to accord some formal recognition of this literature. Whereupon in this paper (number 70) and in a following one (number 74) he describes "the beautiful strokes"; he aims to show that "the sentiments are extremely natural and poetical and full of the majestic simplicity which we admire in the greatest of ancient poets"; and he makes at least a beginning in the interpretation of the national significance of this particular ballad.

Evidently his polite contemporaries did not protest against this signal apology, for again (in number 75) Addison returned to the subject, insisting by the discovery of the ballad of "The Two Children in the Wood." This he describes to be "one of the darling songs of the common people," the circumstances therein so portrayed that "it is impossible to a reader of common sense to imagine that it is impossible to be affected with them."

We should misrepresent Addison's whole attitude did we not acknowledge that he supports his claims for these ballads by heavy quotations from Vergil and Horace, but the prejudices of his time so constrained him: "I shall only beg pardon," he says, "for such profusion of Latin quotations; which I should not have made use of, but that I feared my own judgment would have looked too singular on such a subject, had I not supported it by the practice and authority of Vergil."

However bolstered by certain parallels in the classics, Addison was a genuine pioneer in his bold as it were formal introduction of folk-literature into society. The signs of the times in fact indicate that this literature was at last coming into its own.

Then came the annus mirabilis when the prince gave his patent royal to the long despised Cinderella. He happened to be a bishop, but the comparison is, I believe, appropriate. In 1785 Thomas Percy published "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry, Consisting of Old Heroic Ballads, Songs, and Other Pieces." This is an indiscriminate miscellany incorporating the contents of an old folio manuscript which was a repository of verse long treasured by the Pitt family in Shropshire. Of some two hundred titles, only thirty are now recognized in the canon of genuine popular ballads, but it was these which caught Percy's attention. He confesses in the preface that he was long in doubt whether the song he presented to a world renowned for its "present state of improved literature"; yet, he says, "their great simplicity and many delicate graces compensate for their want of higher beauties and interest the heart."

Everyone knows that Percy's "Reliques" is a landmark in modern literary history. Acclaimed with universal enthusiasm, the ballads were received as models which pointed the way out of the artificialities and conventions in which poetry appeared to be imprisoned. Goldsmith in the same year wrote an essay revealing the simple power of "Johnnie Armstrong," and exhorting his contemporaries to emulate its qualities, to "dispense with loaded epithet and dressing up trifles with dignity and instead of writing finely to write naturally."

The influence of what literary historians call the ballad revival and describe as one of the principal investigating forces of the romantic movement became immediately apparent in the subjects, the style, and the language of late eighteenth century verse. Writers began to look about them in the everyday life of everyday people for their themes and incidents; blank verse and the conventional couplet gave way to vigorous stanzaic forms; and for stereotyped expressions more simple, direct phrasing was substituted. One of the most impressive tributes to the value of this revival was the title chosen by Wordsworth and Coleridge for their first volume—*"Lyrical Ballads."* This was their way of paying homage to the newly discovered treasures and acknowledging their source of inspiration for their own epoch-making verse. It was their way (as Wordsworth emphasized in his famous preface) of implying that they were here striving to impart new and moving validity to the portrayal of common experience. Of the original ballads he declares, "English poetry has been absolutely ruined by them." We might add that through their influence he himself wrought greatly in the cause of that redemption.

And this is the story of how the Cinderella of our literary family came into her own. P. K.

## Travel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
The poplar trees, like curious old men,

Stand in a wistful, peering row,  
And whisper, leaning all one way,  
To look  
Where the small winding road  
may go.

It strays through wastes of bayberries up the hill,  
And clammers where the blue of sky  
Looks on the deeper blue that lies below;  
It wanders where the gulls outfit  
The winds, and where the beach-plum heaps its foam.  
Softly the road slips down through dunes  
Where the great, lazy, golden butterflies.  
Flutter through shimmering afternoons.  
On luminous, hushed nights, it sees the moon  
Toss down its silver on the sea;  
It hears the ebb and flow mark of the hours  
That roll across infinity.

But the old poplar trees, held fast to home,  
Stand closely, in a wistful row,  
Whispering together, as they speculate  
Where the adventurous road may go.

Ruth Aughiltree.

## Yvorne's Crier

Echoing peals flash their fanfare  
On somnolent slopes of gray and white and purple Alps this winter morning. The tintinnabulation of a lusty bell rung with all the vigor of a sinewy mountaineer of fifty arouses the village of Yvorne from the quiet tenor of its morning musings and diurnal chores

Blue-frocked peasants leave their stables and cowsheds and walk, almost running, into the narrow street, pitchfork still in hand, from every window of the little Swiss houses there are peasant housekeepers, recognizing the unmistakable tintinnabulation as the advent of the town crier, leaning out, their willing ears cupped by hollow hands that form a series of "C's" along this by-way of the Alps.

There is a pause in the ringing of the shiny bell with its short handle, for the peasants to gather in a cluster in the little street, the better to hear the pronouncements of the "municipalité." The clapper is mute, as the men in blue jumpers form a knot in which the best pair of ears will relay to the others of the circle the news that will percolate to every nook and cranny of the village, slightly altered and revised later as it is tossed from mouth to ear, and from there to untutored lips again.

When the village is in a listless mood with even a mood of the catch still in expectation, the rugged crier in flowing blue jumper with little pompon tied about the collar, unfolds the document carrying the pronouncement of the government to be told to the good Swiss people of Yvorne by word of mouth; which is to be shouted to the hilltops from which it will echo and re-echo until the word has been passed around and the law is effected.

As he unrolls the document which he has learned by rote and which he already knows by heart, but which he unfolds as a gesture of becoming grace, his men are filled with grave importance, as it weighted with the enactment, promulgation and enforcement all in one of some mighty piece of legislation.

Then in a high pitched voice that fills the air, he commences: "Municipalité d'Yvorne, I bring you the news that the king has granted to you a peep of country sleep in the year to come, when the afternoon is fast wanning into twilight and the year into winter, have you ever come across a peep of country sleep in thought, just standing still and meditating? There can be no doubt about it. The time of babbling is past when in the spring, everything that exists must needs make mention of the fact, it shuns it, laughs it, makes itself heard in a thousand different ways. The country beyond was pleasant across green trees. Tall poplars stand up in front of them, and at their feet flows the Illiez river, now dwindled to a tiny rivulet, trickling down its broad dry bed of rocks and shingle. Among the poplars, and equaling their height, rose the gigantic columns of a temple half in ruins. Four 30 years or more this temple had stood unfinished. For it was planned and half completed by the Tyrants, and after their fall, was left as it stood, to point the warning and moral of their tale. Passing into its columns, the two now joined the stream, where it was dammed into a wide shallow, in which a group of slave girls were rinsing linen, and scrubbing it clean on the smooth flat stones. Away from the banks the country was parched with summer heat, a tract of low brown hills, burns scrub in yellow rocks, beyond them rose the blue mass of Mount Hymettos. The sun was high in the heavens; and the shade of the poplars was more pleasant than this arid waste. Stopping first to cool their feet in the shallows, the pair turned up the course of the Illiez, enjoying the delightful scene. It was the fairest spot near Athens; the margins were green with oleander, and from the sparse grass peeped here and there a head of cyclamen or crocus, or a cluster of late anemones nesting in a bed of thyme. When the sun set, the two stood on the borders of a new season, stand very still and reflect a while."

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# Theatrical News of the World

## The Moscow Billboards

### Moscow

**R**USSIAN newspapers and magazines advertise a riot of historical and biographical plays that makes Americans' enthusiasm for spicing up Americans' seem a mild interest in their personal past.

The Grand Dramatic Theater of Leningrad advertises a play called "The Revolt," which deals with a White Guard conspiracy in which the former tsarist officer Liperkovsky and the Revolutionary Ruzavsky figure. A new play in the Ukrainian language by Kulish, "Communists on the Steppes," is billed at the Dramatic Theater of Kharov. The play deals with the struggles of the enthusiastic young members of an agricultural commune with that of the old.

The Korsch Theater in Moscow announces a play called "Azev" dealing with the exploits of the most famous of spies and agents provocateur.

All this does not mean that the old classics are not being given, nor that a steady fare of Shaw plays and Strauss operas are not to be had. The Leningrad Opera bills new productions of "Don Juan" and "Kidnapped From the Serial" by Mozart. And of course there are new plays, a few, hot out of the oven, whose scenes are not laid either in the past or barbaric Russia or that are reminiscences of projection of the social revolutionary struggle either in Russia or Europe. Witness: "The Monkey Trial," to be staged by the Second Studio of the Moscow Art Theater, with scene laid in Dayton, Tenn., and tempo, if one may venture an advance notice, not unlike the jazz of Lawson's "Processional."

"The Monkey Trial" as Soviet drama will have a topical interest, if one may judge from the excitement caused in Russia by the Tennessee trial. No single American event in years occupied the space in the Russian press. "Screen," a five-kopek graphic magazine with a hundred thousand circulation attained in less than a year, boasted that the first pictures of Darrow, Malone, Bryan and Scopes to arrive by airplane from Germany appeared in their weekly. Trade-union papers, peasant papers alike carried news stories, leaders and feuilletons on the subject, and one school teacher's union even raised a purse of chervonets to send to the Scopes defense fund, and were only deterred by an American visitor who assured them that many prominent Americans had anonymously contributed plenty to the fund already.

The anniversary day of the 1905 Revolution was celebrated at the Revolutionary Theater in Moscow by a play called "1905" by Nasimovich, an historical revue in three parts, entitled "9th of January," "The Manifesto" and "The Revolutionary Outbreak." Another play with the same title, "1905," made up of folklore and propaganda material, runs at the Readers' Theater in Moscow. The description of piano sounds absurd for it is "made up largely of quotations from Lenin and Gorky, Demian Bedny, Trotsky and others," but people attend it, and in Moscow as elsewhere the empty house is supposed to be drama's one worst critic.

The Second Studio of the Moscow Art Theater commemorates the twentieth anniversary of the 1905 upheaval with a play called "Peterburg," miming events that occurred in what was St. Petersburg flying the imperial eagle, and is now Leningrad flying the red flag with its hammer and sickle.

## The World Theater

### An American Theater Association Festival

**N**EWS from Dublin of the observance of the twenty-first anniversary of the opening of the Abbey Theater brings back memories of delighted evenings spent at the performances by the Irish Players when they were on tour in the United States. With them went Lady Gregory, queen regent of the Abbey. Of all her own plays, she likes best that lyrical anecdote, "The Rising of the Moon." "Nobody ever walked out on that play," she was once heard to say.

Turkish women are displacing Armenian women as actresses in the Constantinople theaters, according to a letter in the Manchester Guardian. Only recently, in Turkey and Japan, have customs become so altered as to permit women to appear in plays. It was not so long ago that all women parts were tested in China, men and boys as they were in the England of Shakespeare's day. It is said that in China and Japan a few unfriendly skillful female impersonators are esteemed above actresses in feminine roles. All the parts in "Hamlet" were recently acted by boys to good effect at Tonbridge School, in England.

When the Dallas Little Theater recently produced "Old Man Minick," they found a satisfactory actor of the title role in E. W. Dunaway, who had been away from the footlights for 30 years, and who acted the part without makeup. Roland Young used no makeup in "Beggar on Housiecks" and Margaret Wycherly merely whitened her face and drew a few lines around her eyes and mouth in about 10 seconds when it came time for her cue. George Arliss spent two hours each night making up for Zakkuri in "The Darling of the Gods."

Tom Mix, one of the highest paid players in motion pictures, is vacating between photoplays in the same cow camp on the Apache Trail in Arizona where, 17 years ago, his monthly pay was \$40 and prunes.

### Films in Oslo

**O**SLO, Norway, Jan. 3 (Special Correspondence).—Since Jan. 1 the moving picture theaters of Oslo have come under municipal management. In order that the Oslo public may have the best possible photoplays Mr. Gunderson, manager of the municipally run moving picture theaters, has taken steps to have a personal conference with representatives of the great foreign, chiefly American, photoplay makers. Mr. Gunderson has stated to an Oslo daily, that the public he caters for is discriminating and wants only the best plays. The 14 moving picture theaters in Oslo need 300 to 400 new films annually, but so far the world's production of good plays cannot satisfy the demand.

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### New York Stage Notes

#### Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The American Theater Association, Inc., with headquarters at 501 Fifth Avenue, is to have a three-day Dramatic Festival in May immediately following the annual Little Theater Tournament, so that interested persons may attend both events. This economy of time will mean much to visitors from distant lands.

There will be forenoon, afternoon and evening sessions, extending over the first three days of a week yet to be announced, together with the names of experts in various lines that are to conduct the various conferences.

On Monday there will be a lecture by a dramatic critic, two directors' rehearsals of acts of well-known plays, a demonstration of stage lighting and a lecture on an historical dramatic subject.

On Tuesday there will be demonstrating lectures on pantomime, direction and voice, costume designing and physical training. That evening the festival attends in a body whatever has been decided upon as the most significant clean play then being presented in New York.

Wednesday there will be a forum discussion of the play attended the night before, a class in make-up, a lecture on little theater, the formation, the performance by a professional cast of a one-act play, for which the American Theater Association offers a prize, and the performance by professionals of the first act of "The Taming of the Shrew."

### Tom Mix's New Picture

#### Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—Rialto Theater, "The Yankee Señor," a motion picture adapted by Eve Unsell from a novel by Katherine F. Gerould, directed by Emmett Flynn for Fox.

Nothing varies much in Tom Mix's cinematic schooling save the settings and the schoolmistresses. He practices the three R's of the plainsman's

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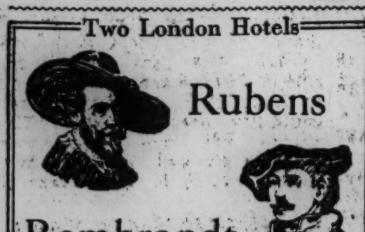
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BRITISH IN FIJI LOSING MARKET

Planters Complain of American Invasion and Loss of Trade

Special from Monitor Bureau  
MELBOURNE, Vic., Dec. 22.—British planters in the Fiji Islands are much concerned over the American commercial invasion, which, they declare, is slowly but surely turning the islands into a market for America. More than one-third of the export trade of the group went to America last year, while the imports from the United States were about one-fifth of the total. During 1925 the proportion will be shown to have altered very materially, and to the benefit of America.

The chief complaint of copra and sugar and fruit growers in the Fijis is that Australia and New Zealand are not making any effective attempt to prevent trade going to America. Australia has even ceased the banana trade with the Fijis, a matter of £500,000 yearly, in favor of her own product of tropical Queensland; and New Zealand is giving preference to the Cook Islands and her mandated group of western Samoa.

Moreover there is a considerable grievance on the part of British in Fiji against England because of the Colonial Office's refusal to grant a loan of £1,000,000, sum declared to have been badly needed for the purpose of developing island trade. The situation is, therefore, a serious one just now in the Fiji group, especially as more and more commercial power is being attained by the Indians, whose independence increased proportionately.

American trade with the islands has been stimulated of late by the calling at Suva of the Oceanic, or Spreckles, line of steamers between San Francisco and Sydney, via Honolulu and Pago Pago, of the ships of the Vacuum Oil Company from New York via Panama, and of many casual vessels under the American flag. During the war copra began to go to American ports in American bottoms, and it has con-

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## NEW BUSINESS IN STEEL LESS THAN EXPECTED

Building Needs Off but Big Railroad Buying Seen—  
Iron Demand Brisker

**NEW YORK.** Jan. 26 (Special)—Although Charles M. Schwab stated upon sailing for Europe recently that steel prices should be \$5 a ton higher, they show no tendency of attaining that goal. In fact the price of the composition of steel is 2.48c a pound compared with 2.45c a week before.

Iron and steel scrap are about 5c a ton lower, plus iron concessions have become a little more general, black sheets are showing some relief, a 2c a ton concession, and wire nails are one too strong, selling at \$2.60 a keg where they are supposed to go at \$2.65. Steel plates in the Pittsburgh district are falling freely at 1.8c a pound, minus compared with the former quotation of 1.9c.

As a matter of fact new business has not come in at the volume expected for the third week of January. Structural steel lettings, a recent weekly average of over 300,000 tons compared with a weekly average in 1925 of 35,000 tons. Buying by the railroads has been only moderate. The jobbers at New York report a slight fall in the orders, yet still inventory-taking is not completely over.

### Expect Big Railroad Buying

However, consumers are specifying freely against contracts made previously, and the consumption of steel leaves very little to be desired. The steel makers are still supremely hopeful for 1926 as a whole. They are pinning their chief hopes on the railroads.

The carriers bought only half the equipment in 1925 that they purchased during each of the previous two years. Railroad traffic has been heavy during recent months, and much obsolete equipment has been retired. Moreover, the earnings of the railroads have been so good as to give them money for much new equipment.

The steel trade expects demand for building steel to fall off because of the tremendous business in 1925. Governmental and industrial construction business have just been compiled, and show them to have been a record, the total orders amounting to 2,708,400 tons, or 74 per cent of capacity, compared with 2,426,040 tons, or 69 per cent for 1924, the previous high record.

Structural steel is used mostly in the cities and its rapid gain is due to the concentration of the nation's population in the cities. Last year New York City alone accounted one-third of the total output of structural steel because of extension of subways and erection of buildings.

**Capacity of Steel Industry**

A new "yardstick" of the steel industry has just been manufactured, so to speak, by a special committee of the American Iron and Steel Institute, the committee consisting of three leading men of steel companies which together make 60 per cent of the country's steel.

The committee announces that the theoretical steel ingot capacity is 55,000,000 tons yearly, while the practical capacity is 50,000,000 tons. The theoretical capacity of pig iron is 50,500,000 tons while the practical capacity is 45,000,000 tons. This is the first time that the institute has made the distinction in a statistical way between theoretical and practical capacities.

Total steel exports in 1925 were 1,762,932 tons compared with 1,815,114 tons the previous year. Business with the Far East did fall off, but was made up by other directions.

### Iron Business Brisker

The slight weakness in pig iron was caused by the weakness in the market of the part of two or three blast furnaces operators just starting up idle stocks who wanted a backlog of orders on books; also because of considerable foreign iron which arrived all at once, as well as from foreign sources being ready by the original purchaser.

Prices in eastern Pennsylvania have become recognized as \$22.50 as compared with the former price of \$22 at Buffington, \$21 compared with \$21.50 previously.

However the iron business is getting brisker. The American Locomotive Company has bought 700 tons, and is asking for an additional 2,900 tons. The eastern buyers indicate cover speculative orders are slight. One consumer has asked for 3,000 tons for shipment during the second quarter, the first large inquiry to come out for that shipment.

The American Locomotive Company is also in the market for a fair tonnage. It is the general feeling that iron will be higher again soon. Foreign iron is higher. British iron especially rising rapidly. The prolongation of the coal strike has advanced coke selling prices to \$9 to \$11 a ton, Connellsville, thus increasing iron making costs.

The automobile makers are making ready to buy their first half requirements of steel now that the important automobile shows are over, and then adjusted according to gauge.

### Copper Market Dull

Copper buying has been in the early days of the week though importers had to cut the quotation to 14c a pound to attract buyers. At the end of the week copper was about midway between 14 and 14 1/4c—say 14.07c a pound, and the market had taken a trifle higher next day.

Antimony, the metal which sold at 3c a pound before the war, yet reached new high point of 25c a pound two weeks ago, is back to 21 1/4c a pound. The market is dull. On Friday the metal reached 67c an ounce, but was a trifle higher next day.

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Zinc declined sharply last week.

On Friday it sold at 8.50c a pound, East St. Louis, but at the end of the week sold at 8.25c. Demand has been

**ITALY SECOND IN SHIPBUILDING**

LONDON, Jan. 26—Italy, for the first time, has come into first place after Britain in shipbuilding. Lloyd's Register of Shipping's latest tonnage statistics shows Great Britain and Ireland, 82,018 tons; Italy, 30,978; Germany, 23,145; United States, 10,521. A large part of tonnage built in Britain and Ireland is in motorships.

**NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE**

New England Telephone & Telegraph Company reports for the quarter ended Dec. 31 balance after all expenses but before interest and dividends of \$3,094,000.

**BOND AWARD DEFERRED**

PORT WORTH, Tex., Jan. 26—Sale of \$2,000,000 City of Fort Worth bonds was deferred as no bids were offered. Bidders objected to 7% per cent interest rate.

## NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:20 p.m.)

	High	Low	High	Low
Am Ag Chm 7 1/2 '41	105	104 1/2	104	103 1/2
Am Ag Sugar 6 1/2 '38	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am Chain 6 1/2 '38	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am Cotton Oil 5 1/2 '31	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am Smelting 6 1/2 '31	100	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am Zinc 6 1/2 '31	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am T & T Col 4 1/2 '29	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Am T & T Co 5 1/2 '60	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am W & Elec 5 1/2 '34	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Am W Paper 6 1/2 ct dp 33	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Anaconda Cop 7 1/2 '38	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Andes Cop deb 7 1/2 '43	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Armour & Co 4 1/2 '39	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
B&O rig 5 1/2 '26	95	95	95	95
B&O rig 5 1/2 '29	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
B&O rig 5 1/2 '31	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
B&O rig 5 1/2 '34	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
B&O rig 5 1/2 '37	100	100	100	100
B&O rig 5 1/2 '40	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
B&O rig 5 1/2 '43	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
B&O rig 5 1/2 '46	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
B&O rig 5 1/2 '49	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
B&O rig 5 1/2 '52	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
B&O rig 5 1/2 '55	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
B&O rig 5 1/2 '58	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
B&O rig 5 1/2 '61	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
B&O rig 5 1/2 '64	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
B&O rig 5 1/2 '67	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
B&O rig 5 1/2 '70	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
B&O rig 5 1/2 '73	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
B&O rig 5 1/2 '76	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
B&O rig 5 1/2 '79	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
B&O rig 5 1/2 '82	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
B&O rig 5 1/2 '85	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
B&O rig 5 1/2 '88	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
B&O rig 5 1/2 '91	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
B&O rig 5 1/2 '94	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
B&O rig 5 1/2 '97	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
B&O rig 5 1/2 '00	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
B&O rig 5 1/2 '03	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
B&O rig 5 1/2 '06	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
B&O rig 5 1/2 '09	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
B&O rig 5 1/2 '12	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
B&O rig 5 1/2 '15	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
B&O rig 5 1/2 '18	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
B&O rig 5 1/2 '21	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
B&O rig 5 1/2 '24	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
B&O rig 5 1/2 '27	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
B&O rig 5 1/2 '30	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
B&O rig 5 1/2 '33	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
B&O rig 5 1/2 '36	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
B&O rig 5 1/2 '39	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
B&O rig 5 1/2 '42	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
B&O rig 5 1/2 '45	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
B&O rig 5 1/2 '48	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
B&O rig 5 1/2 '51	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
B&O rig 5 1/2 '54	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
B&O rig 5 1/2 '57	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
B&O rig 5 1/2 '60	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
B&O rig 5 1/2 '63	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
B&O rig 5 1/2 '66	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
B&O rig 5 1/2 '69	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
B&O rig 5 1/2 '72	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
B&O rig 5 1/2 '75	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
B&O rig 5 1/2 '78	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
B&O rig 5 1/2 '81	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
B&O rig 5 1/2 '84	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
B&O rig 5 1/2 '87	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
B&O rig 5 1/2 '90	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
B&O rig 5 1/2 '93	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
B&O rig 5 1/2 '96	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
B&O rig 5 1/2 '99	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
B&O rig 5 1/2 '02	95 1/2	95 1/2		

## NEW YORK TIES MONTREAL 1-1

Overtime Fails to Produce Score in Madison Square Hockey Battle

### NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	W	T	L	For	Against	Goals
Ottawa	14	1	40	17	29	100
Montreal	14	1	40	20	29	100
Pittsburgh	8	1	10	38	41	17
Canadiens	8	0	10	40	41	16
New York	6	3	10	38	38	13
St. Patrick's	4	3	11	38	50	13
Boston	4	3	11	38	50	11

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The New York Americans and the Montreal Maroons battled through two extra periods of 10 minutes each to a 1-to-1 tie in a hard-played professional hockey game at Madison Square Garden last night. From the moment the puck appeared on the ice until the end of the game there was not a dull moment and the players were enthusiastically cheered when it was all over.

It was by far the best game that the Americans have played in some time. They were four points behind in the second period Nelson Stewart, the leading scorer of the National Hockey League, drove the puck into the New York goal. Many in the crowd believed that the goal would be enough for the Maroon goal tender, Benedict, stopped every shot that came his way in the early part of the battle without any difficulty.

With defeat not so far away in the third period, the New York team started an attack that gave it its only goal of the game and saved the issue. McKinnon skated down the side of the rink and slammed his stick against the冰, causing a large amount of loose-clipped turf which would not be much different from a tred drive, but the long curving ball had made the brassy arm almost obsolete among the big stars of the links.

## PRINCETON HAS FEW RESERVES

Graduations and Ineligibility Handicap Tiger Hockey Coach This Year

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 26 (Special)—With a victory and defeat to its credit, Princeton has few reserves in its championship games played in the Harvard-Yale-Princeton hockey series, the Princeton University sextet led by Capt. E. W. Wilkinson '26, meets Harvard at the Baker Rink Jan. 26, and Saturday in the second game against the Crimson.

In the first game against the Crimson, Princeton won the first game in a fast overtime contest 4 to 2.

Princeton, though disappointed over that defeat, is much pleased over its 4-to-2 victory over Yale and believes that it presaged a victory over the Crimson.

The second game against the Crimson, Princeton, has been greatly handicapped this year in the matter of material, for in addition to losing by graduation E. C. Stoddard, captain last year, and state left wing, and Charles Cooley, speed center, the Tiger coach discovered this fall that both Capt. elect G. T. Trenholm '27 and H. W. Taylor '28, first-string defense men, were ineligible for play because of low scholastic grades.

Wilkinson is Captain

Unusually by the blow to championship aspirations, the letter-men elected Burton F. Wilkinson '26 of Buffalo, N. Y., to captain the team and Coach Ramsay and Captain Wilkinson began to mould a light but determined and rapid speed team for a modicum of material. The chief handicap which the Tigers have experienced this winter has been the lack of reliable substitutes. The first is playing excellent hockey, but should tendency to slow up in the closing periods.

At the start of the season, Coach Ramsay played Gerard Hallcock '26, of Great Barrington, Mass., as left defense. This combination did not function very smoothly, and Captain Wilkinson was pulled back from left wing and played the left defense position, pairing with H. K. Harding '28, captain of last year, and freshman six, seems to have won the pivot berth. Rather light in weight, he is fast and determined in his play.

The point in his selection is that he is strong but the use of Wilkinson in the back line weakens the attack. G. D. Richman '28, who played a strong defensive game with last year's freshmen, is the only reliable reserve available.

M. A. Colebrook '26, star goalie, is again regular in the net, with J. W. Grange '27 and S. M. Pell '27 in reserve. Pell steady and big, but is not as skillful as stopping difficult shots as Colebrook.

Hallcock is playing his third year of varsity hockey, and although he formerly played an attack position, he has gained in weight during the past two years and has also learned to play his weight effectively by checking the attack of the opposition. He carries the puck well, shoots hard, and is alertly aggressive. Hallcock also plays a decided team game, which is by the way, one of the chief advantages of this year's sextet.

Sophomore at Center

Captain Wilkinson is a wing of two years' experience and will be expected to be the main man in the Tiger attack this year. He is a consistently good skater, handles his stick well and is in the play every minute trying his best. After many potential players had been tried, H. K. Harding '28, captain of last year, and freshman six, seems to have won the pivot berth. Rather light in weight, he is fast and determined in his play.

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M. A. Colebrook '26, star goalie, is again regular in the net, with J. W. Grange '27 and S. M. Pell '27 in reserve. Pell steady and big, but is not as skillful as stopping difficult shots as Colebrook.

Hallcock is playing his third year of

varsity hockey, and although he formerly played an attack position, he has gained in weight during the past two years and has also learned to play his weight effectively by checking the attack of the opposition. He carries the puck well, shoots hard, and is alertly aggressive. Hallcock also plays a decided team game, which is by the way, one of the chief advantages of this year's sextet.

Sophomore at Center

Captain Wilkinson is a wing of two years' experience and will be expected to be the main man in the Tiger attack this year. He is a consistently good skater, handles his stick well and is in the play every minute trying his best. After many potential

players had been tried, H. K. Harding '28, captain of last year, and freshman six, seems to have won the pivot berth. Rather light in weight, he is fast and determined in his play.

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French Fashion Journals

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

The strange paradox of French economic power as contrasted with French financial weakness has been recorded in the news columns of this paper on a number of occasions. Now confirmation of a remarkable kind is forthcoming in the shape of the annual report of J. R. Cahill, the British Commercial

### France's Increased Economic Power

Counselor in Paris. It should not be erroneously deduced that France is in no position to pay its debts unless the conditions are made easy. The relations between a country's potential economic power (or even its actual economic power) and its financial power is subject to many complicated considerations.

It has become the fashion to declare that England is strong financially and weak economically, while France is strong economically and weak financially; and, hackneyed as the epigram is, it has not lost a certain truth. The very effort of England to keep its finances solid placed a burden on the industrialists under which they staggered. France chose the opposite course of favoring the industrialists, even at the expense of the state. The result is that in one country there is a rich treasury and an impoverished people, while in the other country there is a rich people and an impoverished treasury.

The problem for many European nations has been whether the state should be sacrificed to commerce, or whether commerce should be sacrificed to the state. To strike a happy medium seems to be impossible. England preferred to endure the disabilities of heavy taxation immediately, and the outlook for England is now hopeful. France preferred to postpone taxation and to live on illusions, and the outlook is momentarily unfavorable, because after all France has to come to the taxation, which will place a strain on the manufacturers.

Mr. Cahill says that the foundations of the economic power of present-day France are distinctly stronger and broader than those of the France of 1914. Its resources in raw materials, coal, hydraulic energy, capacity and equipment of industrial undertakings, knowledge and application of manufacturing processes, and organization and direction of producing forces generally, have all been augmented or improved to a noteworthy degree. France has thus been rendered more capable of meeting the requirements of its own population and of achieving a remarkable expansion in its foreign trade. There is no unemployment. On the contrary, it is necessary to encourage immigration from the surrounding more densely populated countries. Machinery has been introduced on a greater scale into agriculture as well as industry. Factory organization and division of labor have been learned. Railroad systems have been thoroughly overhauled. Seaports and waterways have been extended and created. Electric light and power are being carried to rural districts. Great schemes of development are being worked out. France should considerably reduce by various devices its traditional shortage of coal and oil.

In the devastated north there has been a thorough reconstruction of many industries, and with the return of Alsace-Lorraine the industrial wealth of France has been multiplied. Instead of a concentration of factories in the north, there are factories in the center and in the south. Mining has been modernized, the iron and steel trades have been re-equipped, engineering is now up-to-date, textiles are placed on a better footing, chemical production has made a remarkable advance, and tourist traffic has become one of the leading occupations of France. In all branches there is a tendency toward combination. Individual concerns unite; there is a consolidation of an unexampled character. Nor is it merely a national extension of groups which may be seen—there are international extensions and France is abandoning its old insularity. Foreign exchanges are actively promoted; exports have increased and are higher than imports.

To sum up, France has permanently reinforced its capacity as a producer of important raw materials, has definitely improved its capacity as an agricultural country, is acquiring a wider hold on its home markets, has adopted the most efficient methods in manufacture and in economic organization, and possesses skill and competitive value in respect of foreign trade. Naturally, France has been aided by depreciated currency and the immense credits set in motion through loans for reconstruction purposes. Nevertheless, it is probable that when these aids are withdrawn France will find itself on a firmer basis.

Such are the conclusions of a competent observer, and although they are not new it is well to have them set out with such authority and force. Those who are ready to take a gloomy view of the situation of France should ponder these things. When the clouds have cleared away, France will appear fortified and refreshed. And in that result America will sincerely rejoice.

The old saw asserting the well-being and happiness of those attending strictly to their own business, manifestly does not apply to the halibut. Nowhere is there to be found a more modest and retiring fish, content to slouch around far down in ocean depths; never emulating the sportive porpoise or the spouting whale by exhibiting himself on the surface. All the halibut wants is to be let alone, yet even that poor boon is denied him. If it isn't the deep-sea fisherman, with his attractive bait or deadly net, it is governments and officials who go poking into the halibut's affairs and making him the subject of laws and treaties.

Only a year or so ago Canada and the United States entered into a formal agreement establishing a closed season during which this ludicrous caricature of a fish may not be taken in the North Pacific, and for a time the halibut faded out of the daily news. Now he is back again, with the announcement that the United

States Tariff Commission is engaged in an investigation of the comparative costs of hooking halibut by Seattle and Prince Rupert fishermen. Agents of the commission have visited the haunts of the halibut in both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, accumulating a vast amount of useless information, and the question of reducing the duty on foreign halibut from 2 cents to 1 cent per pound is being pondered by the Tariff Board.

The all-important question is, of course, whether it costs more to induce the halibut to take a bait lowered by an American fisherman, than it does to induce him to take one dropped by a Canadian. Up to the present time, the fishers of both nations use the same method of yanking the flat and lethargic fish from the depths; but it is alleged that Stewart Edward White has been experimenting with his bow and arrows, and expects to be able to duplicate his success with the timid and cowardly lion of East Africa. If he finds that he can shoot a halibut at 100 yards, all the calculations of the Tariff Commission will be upset, and the duty may have to be marked up instead of being lowered. In the meantime the consumer of broiled, baked or fried halibut will, as usual, continue to pay the tax that protects the highly paid American Hippoglossus against the competition of his pauper brethren of Canadian waters.

One gains from a reading of the annual report of President Lowell of Harvard University the impression that his commendation of the tutorial and "individual unit" system in education is not so much in approval of that method as in defense of it. There has been, as is generally known, a steady trend

in the direction indicated in this particular university for several years. That its benefits are all that have been claimed for it is still a matter undetermined by American educators, both of the so-called progressive as well as of the older schools. The constant growth of student bodies, particularly in the colleges longest established, has seemed to invite many innovations. One of these is the system long in vogue in English institutions of a similar character, under which there is a slackening of supervisory control, with consequent greater freedom of the individual student.

It would be interesting, if it were possible, to know whether the trend away from what may be termed standardized educational methods is approved by those college presidents and professors who are themselves the products of that system, whether it is being engrained upon American universities in spite of their convictions, or prejudices, or sound judgment formed from experience. Is the undergraduate, even though his preference may find justification in the opinion of a feed or salaried tutor, capable of reaching a sounder conclusion regarding methods than those who have been chosen to direct the policies of the institutions of higher learning? More and more, in recent years, the disposition has been to leave to the decision of representative student bodies matters of vital importance in all the affairs of the college. Can it be shown conclusively that the quality of the product of these institutions has been improved as a result of this? Will an extension of this policy to embrace matters as vital as methods of instruction which may eventually exclude the lecture system and make optional the matter of attendance upon classes insure, or tend to insure, a better preparation of the student for the activities upon which he is about to enter?

There must be retained, obviously, that point of actual contact between student and faculty and between student and the actual governing head which will establish, or fail to establish, the right of the candidate to receive the degree for which he is striving. What is to be this point of actual contact? Heretofore, and still quite generally in many of the universities, this point has been or is the classroom and the weekly or monthly examinations, written or oral, or the daily quiz. It would be a confusing confession to admit that department heads and the regular instructors in the colleges are no longer qualified to conduct this assay which proves the quality of their own work as well as that of the men and women who sit under them. If the degrees awarded, finally, are to mean anything, or if there is to be a just withholding of such degrees, there must be provided, in some way, an opportunity for more than mere superficial contact between judges and applicants. The student must have his day in court, and the decision rendered must be based upon sound judgment.

With the more general discussion of plans which contemplate the harnessing and utilization of the larger rivers and streams in the United States, solicitude is being expressed by some persons because of what they feel is the danger that less care will be exercised in preventing the pollution of these and the more remote water courses which feed them. But it would seem that the increased use of water power as a commercial utility should tend rather to insure the protection and preservation of these tributary streams than to countenance or encourage their neglect or conscious misuse. The manufacture of hydroelectric power, to be either used privately or sold in the open market to individual consumers, is an enterprise which demands the practice of the strictest conservation coupled with economic utilization. The prime interest of the proprietor, corporate or otherwise, is to see to it that the sources of the water which turns the wheels of industry are safeguarded and preserved.

This preservation cannot be insured except by the exercise of continuing surveillance which makes impossible any wanton or careless pollution of the contributing streams. But at the present time there are, and until more thorough utilization of natural resources is made possible there will be, hundreds and possibly thousands of creeks and rivers which are not thus thoughtfully protected. The need is, un-

doubtedly, that public sentiment be aroused to the point where the pollution of these more remote and less important streams will be made impossible. Above and below many of the smaller cities and villages, particularly in the eastern and central sections of the United States, wood-working, canning, packing and other factories, as well as the municipalities themselves, make use of these creeks and rivers as convenient conveyors of refuse and sewage. The menace to the streams lies here, it would seem, rather than in their increasing commercial use under a strict supervision prompted by the realization that continued profitable utilization is dependent upon careful conservation.

The nature-lover who has motored or hiked far into the Maine woods, or who has traveled by train or otherwise, over the vast cut-over areas of Michigan or northern Wisconsin, has observed with feelings of resentment the wanton disregard of small mill owners for the common rights of the people in the small streams whose waters they use as depositaries for sawdust and other refuse. Below these mills the spring brooks become cesspools, and for miles down stream no native fresh-water fish can thrive. It is in these and similar localities that there is the greatest need of strict supervision of the streams. Their waters, usually, flow far beyond the sources of contamination, carrying with them their noxious content.

It is almost a commonplace to say that a good thing carries itself forward by its own momentum, but sometimes the fact is impressed so strikingly that it assumes a certain aspect of newness. That the Boy Scout movement should have spread to India, therefore, is not surprising, for the movement contains much that is commendable, but that it is reported to be making exceptionally good progress there warrants some unusual notice.

Particularly, it appears, has this progress been noticeable in the Punjab, where it is estimated that already there are fully 25,000 Scouts, the main reason for the progress of the movement in this region being that the school authorities have given it exceptional support there. Indeed, it is said that the great majority of the head masters of the high schools throughout the Punjab, as well as a large percentage of their assistant teachers, are trained Scout masters.

The movement has only been launched a comparatively short time, but the progress made shows that no grass has been allowed to grow, metaphorically, under the feet of those responsible for it. In fact, it seems likely that not only the students but their parents also are in line to reap abundant benefits from the work thus started. One learns, for example, from a district inspector of schools that many instances are already on record not only of boys performing acts of public service, but also of their elders assisting them in the rôle of helpers, under the leadership of the Scouts. Fire fighting has afforded the young men an excellent opportunity to put into practice the teachings of their movement, and the great floods of 1924 also enabled them to shoulder responsibilities of which they were quick to avail themselves.

The motto adopted by the Scouts of the Punjab is "Be prepared," and it is safe to assert that the mere inculcation of the sentiment behind these words will do much for the morale of both old and young alike. This does not mean that in every age the thought of preparation has not been more or less held in consciousness. Rather it indicates that in this instance a higher sense of preparation is gaining acceptance—that preparation which sees life from a larger point of view than the merely tribal or national. The preparation which is thus being urged upon the thought of the young and old in India is a preparation for the good in human existence. It represents an unfolding into the nobler aspects of human relationships and points the way toward that brotherhood of man which is an ideal of Christian fellowship.

### Editorial Notes

Though it is fairly generally recognized that the Bible has been translated into more languages than any other book, few people probably would come anywhere near the correct number of tongues if asked to guess into how many it has been rendered. For though the end is by no means in sight, the astonishing total of 827 has already been reached, nearly a quarter of which have been added since the beginning of the present century. During the year 1925 it has been translated into six new languages, the very names of which convey nothing to the majority of readers. They are Logo, Tsimihety, Rukuba, Banum, Thado-Kuki and Jabim. Of these the first four are African languages, the fifth is an Asiatic tongue, and the sixth hails from the island of New Guinea. Perhaps the most significant feature of the entire situation is the fact that, although the Muhammadans are generally understood to be bound by the most rigid rules in connection with their beliefs, the Bible has been translated into seventy-five languages spoken by more than 200,000,000 of that faith.

"Bicycles, butter and beef" sounds like a line in a child's alphabet book. But it is just a description of the output of former Texas breweries, as given in a recent Associated Press news item. Most of these breweries are gone forever, though one is now a warehouse, changed beyond recognition, we read in the dispatch in question, which adds that the most complete disintegration is represented in the fate of the Magnolia brewery plant at Houston, once the largest institution of its kind in the South. It further describes this "disintegration" as follows:

One part of the former brewery has become a hotel with a grocery store on the ground floor. One building houses a bicycle store, another a creamery, and still another is used by a meat packer for cold storage. A vacant lot on the property has been sold to interests who plan to erect a business building.

Who says that prohibition is making no progress in America?

### Protecting the Small Water Courses

We look through windows at our world. The surname of Everyman is Spectator. We watch our fellows as though they were live-act dramas, vaudevilles, Punch and Judy shows, football matches. Thus we are spectators in our own estimation; and actors in the imagination of others.

At times we mingle with the pageant, but inevitably we go back to our windows, and the glass separates us from it. Windows are the eyes of a city. Windows give the liveliness of eyes to the houses, are opinionated, resourceful and have a varying candor, as eyes have. Windows give and take: the inaudible compact between stage and audience, something to be divined only in the eyes.

Our window brings the world pressing in all its colors and winds and cries, into the room. The sky is imbued in the panes. The outdoor light converges on us. The sun dismounts and marches down a lengthy, slanting carpet of light, and attends by the wall. The wind trots down from Three Rock in the Dublin mountains, like an idling pony that has broken his halter. He snorts and lifts shivering flanks, and the panes tremble before him. He half turns, then steps away noisily across the ground, nibbling, tearing up and pulling in a retreating diminuendo—an unaccountable fellow.

The rain comes. In Ireland they always come together—a gentle sun, a small wind with the feel of a cool cheek, and the rain. Rain is sown in the fields of heaven, but a handful will spill to earth. The rain slants in neat silver lines, or in darts of white light, or aims down in heady pellets, or needles down rapidly, or hops down like a jig, or mistily and densely settles on the shoulders of the earth like a cloak.

After the seeds of rain are sown in the sky they spring up into waving crops of cloud, hills of abundant vapor. When the crop ripens, the ears become heavy, chrome and gray, and the stalks bend perilously. A faint light, blurred like horn, fogs the clouds. The sky is weighed down in even plenitude, does not breathe or travel, and there is not a nod of sound in the sky.

The voices of the expecting earth are clear as small claps of thunder. The voices of men are sudden, and distinct as the cries of birds. The plod-trotting of a horse echoes; wheels grate like the opening of the doors of solitude. Sparrows chirp a note or two, and one thinks their voice will make white silts in the air.

Three fields away is the corner of a football match, and red and yellow men run out from the trees and sprint or lag between staring goal posts, and as pointlessly run to the trees again, solid voices ricocheting. One cannot see the ball. The roofs beyond the houses are vacant triangles of slate and no smoke ascends from the chimneys. The walls are areas of gray void.

The windows of the houses are eyes that look but do not see. The world seems to be a vacuum, a cold and empty stage with the boards visible. Only in the wings, as it were, one hears the lonely thump of a ball and the brief cry of a man running. There is a photographic stillness. The world is seen through a chill lens and above the ponderous clouds of cloud are hanging...

A scythe of awakening wind sweeps and the rain falls.

The rain is thrown against the window, drenches it, streams down it and hangs in pouring curtains of water on the panes. The clear world melts and flows, is blurred

and washed away. The window panes rattle like the elegiac rattle of drums in drilled crescendo till the ultimate dramatic silence. The stilly gray world has gone. The rain is reaped and a mere stubble of cloud remains in the sky.

Out leaps the sun. The wind is back and tethered in his corner of the hills. The spaces of sky are deeply blue. It is the blue of candor and of adoring eyes. It is tender and warm and firm as a petal, lucid as water. On the panes of the windows the sunlight transmutes the single raindrops into a passageway gold and they depend, timid constellations of stars on a transparent heaven. Behind them are blue hills.

There are no things gayer with change than an Irish sky and the light it casts on the earth. Every half an hour I see a different world. Now the hills are invisible, and a toneless wall of gray is built up from horizon to zenith.

In a moment the mist will rise, the wall crumble and a brown, firm arm of mountain will appear. Out comes the sun, the mist has rolled up like a curtain, and the brown mountain is indigo; and more mountains appear, blossom against the sky, as though they were lofty acreages of hyacinths risen out of their leaf-carpeted plains. This sky is limpid as water, almost ripples like a spring.

One scarcely dares to think about the blue lest it change and mock one. But before one can trill a rhapsody someone, maybe a joking tinker in Kildare, throws a bundle of brown cloud over the ridge, hits the descending sun and upsets him like a caldron, and an uncontrollable sunset splashed raw gold over the world. Thousands of windows flash back the drenching light.

This window is in a house on the edge of the town where open country breaks up like a green and choppy sea of paddocks and bared woods, between streets and roofs. The tramline ends here. The tram, a swaying and moaning little wind of iron, pushes a way out from the town. By night the sky is quiet with galloping stars, and the trolley clanks and hisses over the wire among them, sparkling like a comet.

The tramline ends and beyond you may follow any road you please to white villages standing like cattle by the seething roads. They are commonplace villages with blue smoke blowing like an incense over their roofs. But the names of the villages tinkle and have the melody of rain: Stillorgan and Cabinteely, Tienock and Dundrum, Ballyboden and Kilakee.

And there is Katticollagh in a hole in the mountains where the chimney of a deserted mine stands bolt upright on the hilltop; and where a wind spirals up the shaft and gapes in the broken stairway. And anyone mounting the stairway will suddenly find, to his dismay, it leads only into the empty, stepless sky.

The streets of these villages glisten with a rind of damp, and have the white luster of the sky. Men and women look through small windows and over the divided doorways at the passing life of the street. Men hunched upon carts, and drovers with fresh mud on their breeches, following cows and sheep into Dublin, look aside at the cottages. It is a play. The people who are watching now may go out and acting any minute. Passing people may go and look out upon the world. Life is like the sky: perhaps toppling clouds will bring the rain and blot out the clear arm of the hills. And perhaps there will be no clouds.

V. S. P.

### The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

PARIS  
It has been decided that the Pavilion of Italy, which was much admired, though also criticized, at the Exposition des Arts Décoratifs, shall be reconstructed upon a site which has not yet been fixed. It will contain the offices of the Italian Consulate, and will also shelter the press of the Peninsula. Certainly the monument was too solid and valuable to be destroyed. In its simple grandeur it was scarcely modern in style, but rather belonged to the Renaissance. The materials employed were extremely costly, and there no doubt that it was the most expensive building in the International Exhibition and in some respects the most worthy of being preserved.

French commercial aviation, which already occupies a foremost place, is to be further extended. There is a network of lines between Paris and London and most of the important European centers. In 1926 this network of lines will be flung further afield. There will be a trans-Saharan mail service between Algeria and Timbuktu. There will be a new service to Prague by way of Strasbourg. There will also be, it is hoped, some South American routes opened up. It is anticipated that the French will remove the limitations placed upon Germany by the Treaty of Versailles with regard to the number and size of German airplanes, and in return the French seek the removal of restrictions against their flying over German soil. In the Chamber it was shown that the French air lines, heavily subsidized, are becoming a paying proposition. In 1923 the receipts were only 17 per cent of the outlay, while in 1925 they had reached 60 per cent.

Recently the French authorities expressed their willingness to renew the American option on a piece of ground in the Cité Universitaire which has been erected on the outskirts of Paris. The American committee has agreed to renew the option, and if the necessary financial aid can be found it is possible that before long there will be a dormitory and refectory for American students in the international students' city. As much as \$200,000 must, however, be forthcoming if the United States is to have accommodation for somewhere between fifty and one hundred students. There seems no reason why the United States should lag behind Canada, Belgium and Argentina, which have contributed funds for a similar purpose.

The Louvre has just received two magnificent statues of one of the greatest of the Pharaohs of Egypt, Sesostris III. They were discovered by the French in their excavations near Karnak, and are in a capital state of preservation. They are slightly more than life size, in blue granite. One of them represents the King as a young man. The other shows the monarch advanced in years. To bring them from Karnak to Luxor and thence, by way of Alexandria, to Marseilles, took three months. This interesting discovery and acquisition for the Louvre is principally due to Georges Benedite, member of the institute.

It is to be noted that the charge for admission into the state museums, which was instituted some time ago, has not resulted in any falling off in the attendance, and the Municipal Council has therefore thought fit to follow the example of the state. The charge for admission into the Louvre, the Versailles Palace, and other national museums had been put at two francs. The council also will in future demand an entrance fee of two francs to the five museums which it controls, namely, the Musée Carnavalet, the Petit Palais, the Musée Galliera, Musée Cernuschi and the Maison de